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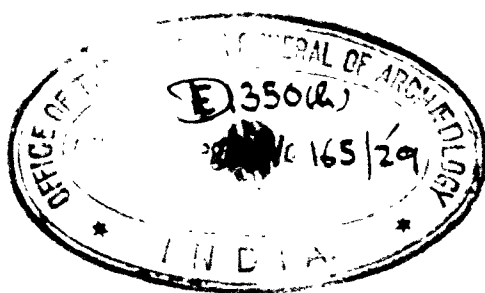
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PLATES 63-161

63

BHĀJĀ (PUNA)

Two Figures of Watchmen from the Rock Vihara.

I CENTURY B.C.

A vihara is a dwelling for monks and mostly consists of a series of cells into which access is gained through a veranda. The ideal plan consisted of a quadrangular court round which the cells were disposed. In the case of rock viharas, which frequently had several storeys, the cells were arranged in one suite.

The West Indian Viharas were Buddhistic. Bhājā belongs to the oldest constructions.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



64

BHĀJĀ (PUNA)

Reliefs of the Veranda of the Rock Vihara.

FIRST HALF OF THE I CENTURY B.C.

The upper relief of the West side of the veranda most probably represents the Sun god Surya with his two wives, whose four-in-hand is carried by a demon.

The contents of the second relief have not been interpreted.

Photo: India Office.



65

BHĀJĀ, KONDANE

Top: Bhājā (Puna)

Chaitya Hall and Vihara Caves.

BEGINNING OF THE I CENTURY B.C.

Chaitya was originally the designation of the stūpa which was worshipped by walking round it, and the name was subsequently applied to the Buddhistic hall enclosing such a stūpa. The rock chaityas of West India are the transformation of wooden constructions into the living rock.

Bottom: Kondane

Chaitya Cave.

LATTER HALF OF THE I CENTURY B.C.

Photo: India Office.



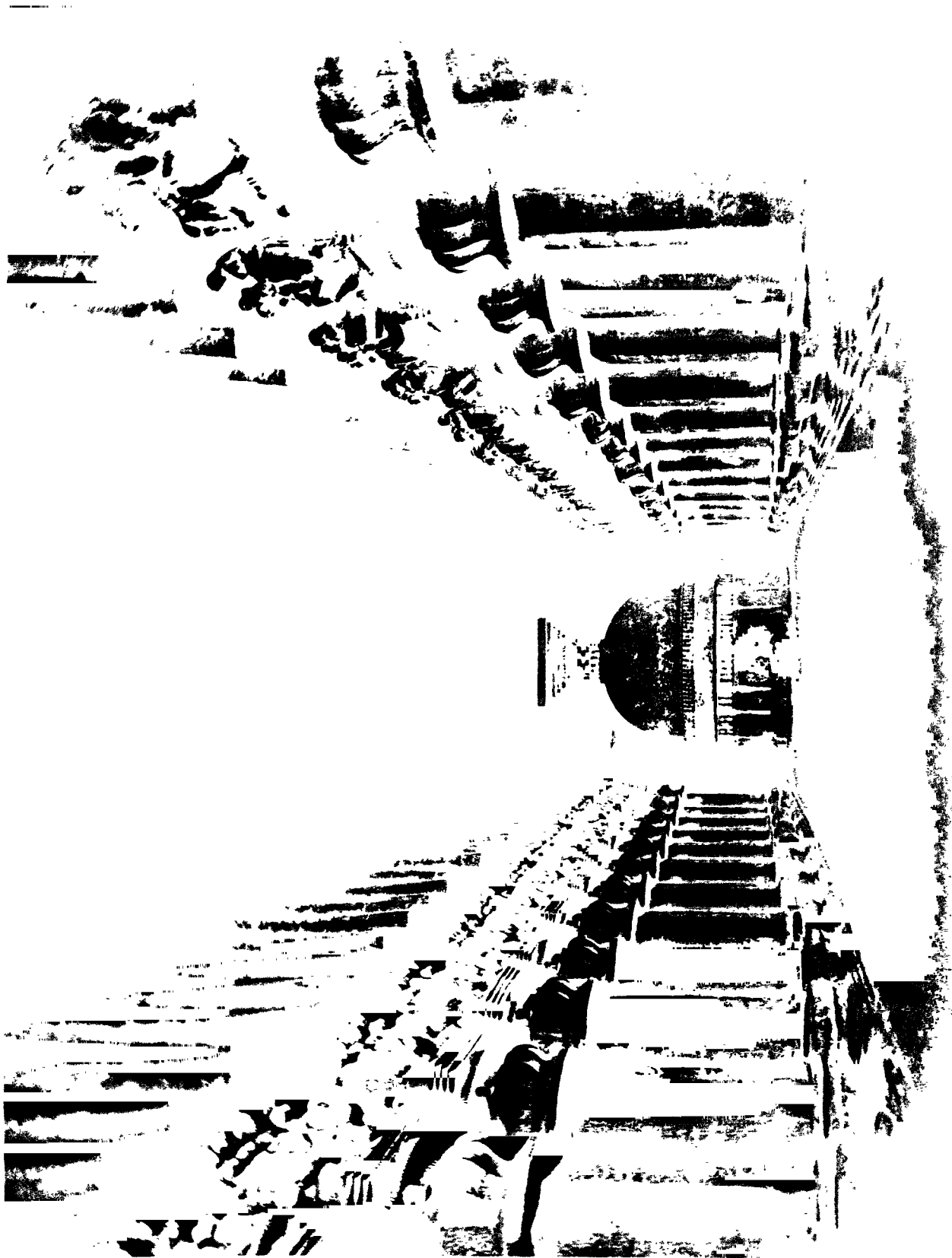
69

KÄRLI

Inside of Chaitya Hall.

BEGINNING OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Photo: Johnston & Hoffmann.



70

NASIK

Two Caves.

Top: Cave III.

FIRST QUARTER OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

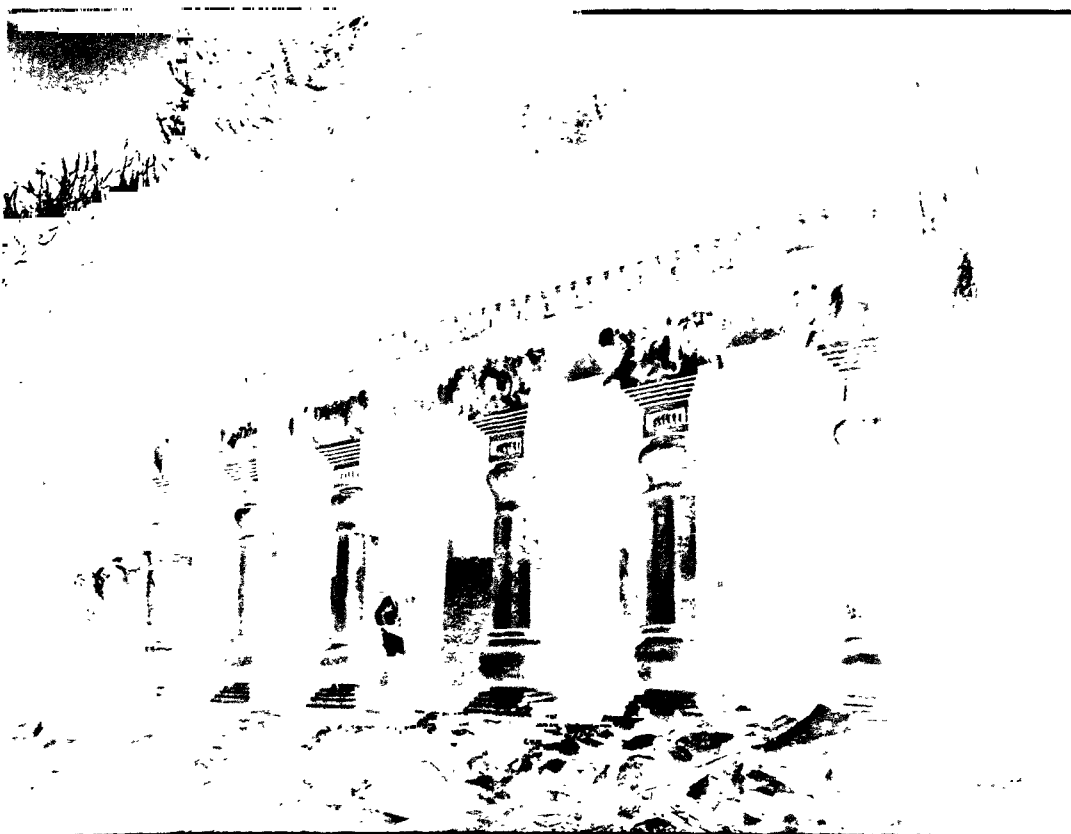
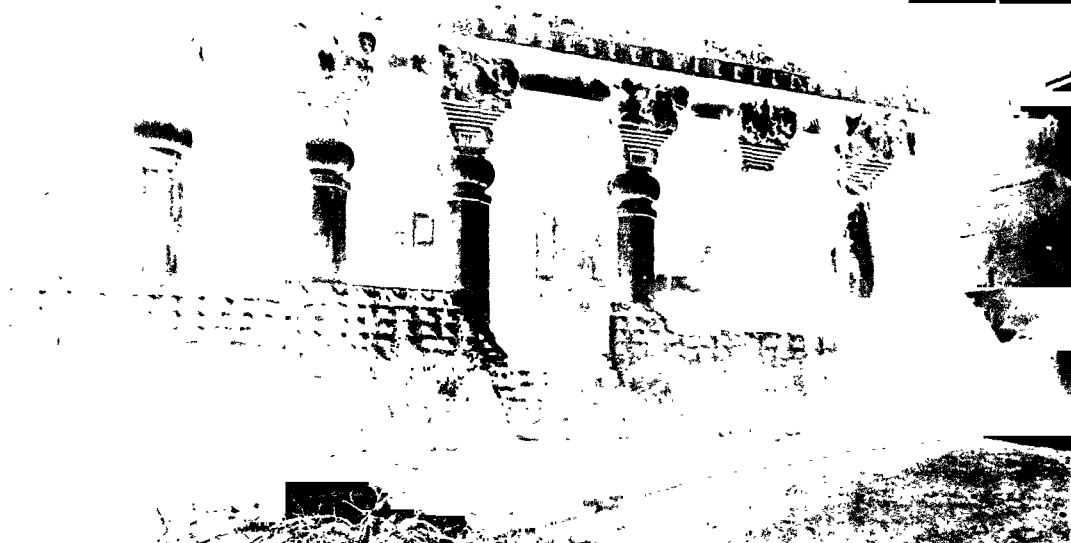
On the Eastern wall are inscriptions indicating the foundations of Śrī Śātakaṛṇi Gautamiputra, dated in the years 18 and 24 of his reign. Above the entrance are inscriptions of Śrī Pulumavi Vaśisthiputra, dated in the years 19 and 22 of his reign (cf. Senart, Ep. Ind. VIII).

Bottom: Cave X.

A.D. 120-23.

The cave is often designated as Cave VIII; and according to Senart it should bear the number X (cf. Ep. Ind. VIII, p. 78, Pl. IV/X). On the back side of the veranda there is a foundation inscription of Ushavadata, to one of his wives, a daughter of Nahapana. Donation of a cell in the year 42 of the Śākya era by Ushavadata =A.D. 120. Confirmation of the donation of the year 41 (!) in the year 45=A.D. 123.

Photo: India Office.



71

MATHURĀ

Two Relief Fragments.

LATTER HALF OF THE II CENTURY B.C.

Height of left fragment: 0·38 m.

Height of right fragment: 0·40 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: Vogel.



MATHURĀ

Front and Back Side of a Torāṇa Architrave.

I CENTURY B.C.

Top: Adoration of a Stūpa by Centaurs.

Bottom: Riders on Horses and in Chariots.

Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

Photo: Prov. Mus., Lucknow.



73

MATHURĀ

Support of a Torāṇa Architrave.

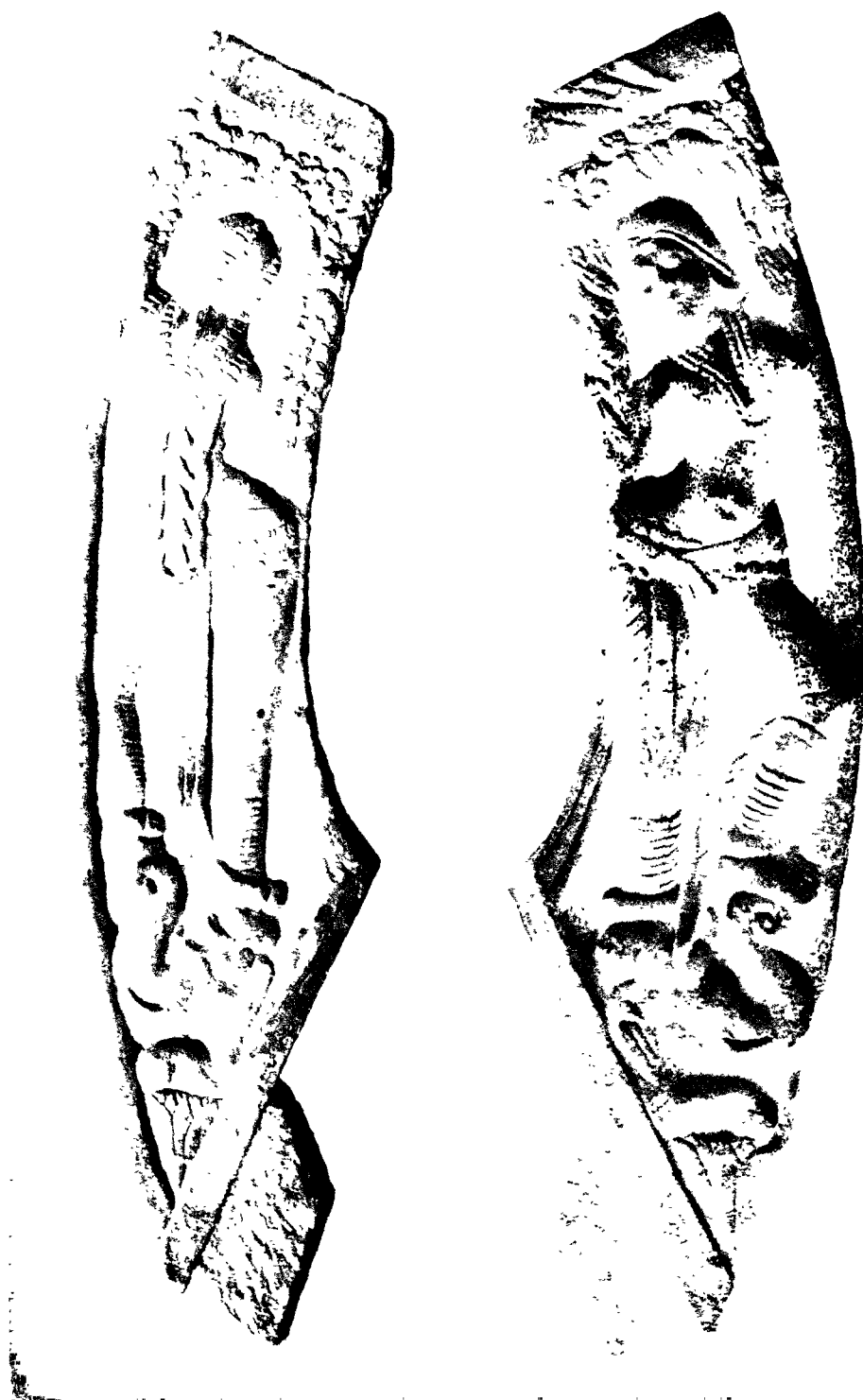
FIRST HALF OF THE I CENTURY A.D.

From Kankali Tila, Mathurā.

Height: 2.57 m.

Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

Photo: Prov. Mus., Lucknow.



74

MATHURĀ

Āmohinī Relief.

A.D. 14

Such plates, which were erected in the Jaina temples for the adoration of the Arhats, were called ayagapata. The name of Aryavati which occurs in the inscription is perhaps the name of the goddess represented; the name of the lady patron is Āmohinī, dated in the year 72 of the Vikrama era=A.D. 14.

Height: 1.15 m.

Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

Photo: Prov. Mus., Lucknow.



75

MATHURĀ

I CENTURY A.D.

Left: Female Figure.

In its type it shows a certain similarity to the principal figure of the "Āmohinī relief", but the forms are more passive and heavier.

Right: Male Figure.

Here we have a rustic work of an advanced phase of style.

Height: 1.09 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: Vogel.



76

MATHURĀ
Statue of Kaniṣka.

c. A.D. 80.

Height: 1·63 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



77

MATHURĀ

Statue of V'ima Kadphises.

A.D. 84.

The more than life-size work was executed, according to the inscription, in the year 6 of the Kaniška era and is a posthumous mark of honour.

The inscription, which gives only the name (in contradistinction to the statue of Kaniška, which was executed during his lifetime and gives the entire title), points in this direction, and particularly the close relationship of the form with that of the Bodhisattva statue, Plate 79, dated in the third year of Kaniška.

The prince is seated upon the lion-throne, and the drapery with its sewn-on plaquettes is very closely related to the old Central Asiatic Scythian dress.

Height: 2.08 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



MATHURĀ

Left: Side View of the Statue of V'ima Kadphises.

A.D. 84.

Right: Statue of Chastana.

The mean and scanty form relates this work with the two other portrait statues.

For the inscription, cf. J.B.O.R.S., vi.

Height: 1·22 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



79

SĀRNĀTH

Bodhisattva of Mathurā.

The statue is by a monk named Bala, and is dated in the third year of the Kaniṣka era=A.D. 81.

Height: 2.48 m.

Museum, Sārnāth.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



80

SĀRNĀTH Bodhisattva Torso.

A.D. 78–81.

The summary treatment of the upper part of the body, and the customary folding-back of the drapery on the breast and arm, date this figure earlier than the statues of the year A.D. 81. A lion set up between the legs of the figure points to the fact that it is meant to be the “lion of the Śākya race”, that is to say the historical Bodhisattva, Gautama.

Bistre Chunar Sandstone.

Height: 1.83 m.

Museum, Sārnāth.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



8 I

MATHURĀ

The Bodhisattva of Kātra.

c. A.D. 100.

The work is the only completely preserved example of a Buddhist stele. The transition from the single figure to a group seems to have taken place very soon. Clear intersection, the two companions standing distinctly in one plane; a certain effect of depth, owing to a close connection of the principal and secondary figures. Instead of the usual red sandstone of the Mathurā plastic art, a black sandstone is here employed.

Height: 0·69 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: Vogel.



82

MATHURĀ

Fragment of a Buddha-Bodhisattva with Companion.

A.D. 80-100.

Transition from single figure to group; notice should be taken of the landscape.

Left: Behind the raised right arm the torso of a second companion is visible.

Closely crowded composition.

Height: 0.69 m.

Museum of Ethnology, Munich.

Photo: Bruckmann.



83

MATHURĀ

Left: Buddha 'Torso of Anyor.

A.D. 80-100.

According to the inscription, the Buddha is here represented. It is probably the oldest specimen of a seated Buddha-Bodhisattva of Mathurā, a single figure of a particularly high quality.

Height: 0.84 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.

Right: Torso of a Bodhisattva with Companions.

A.D. 117.

Dated in the year 39 of the Kaniṣka era=A.D. 117.



84

MATHURĀ

Left: Buddha from Sitala Ghati.

c. A.D. 130.

In its plastic drapery-edges this specimen follows the North-West Indian scheme more closely than the next, where the folds are engraved.

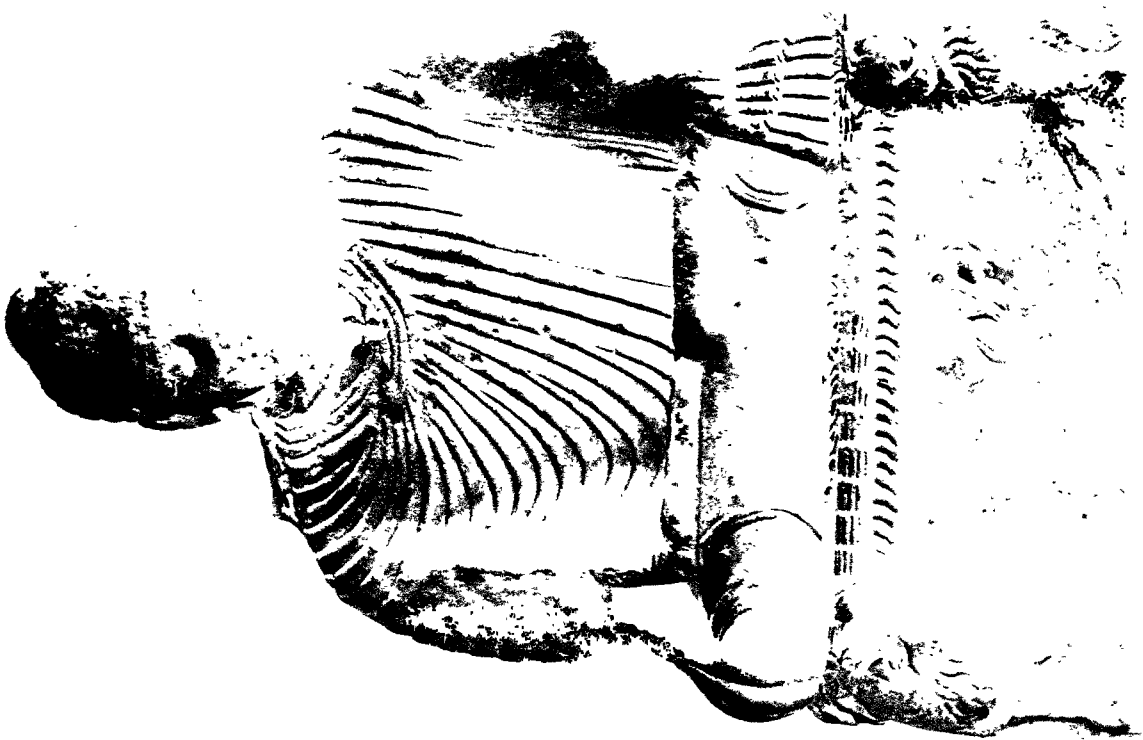
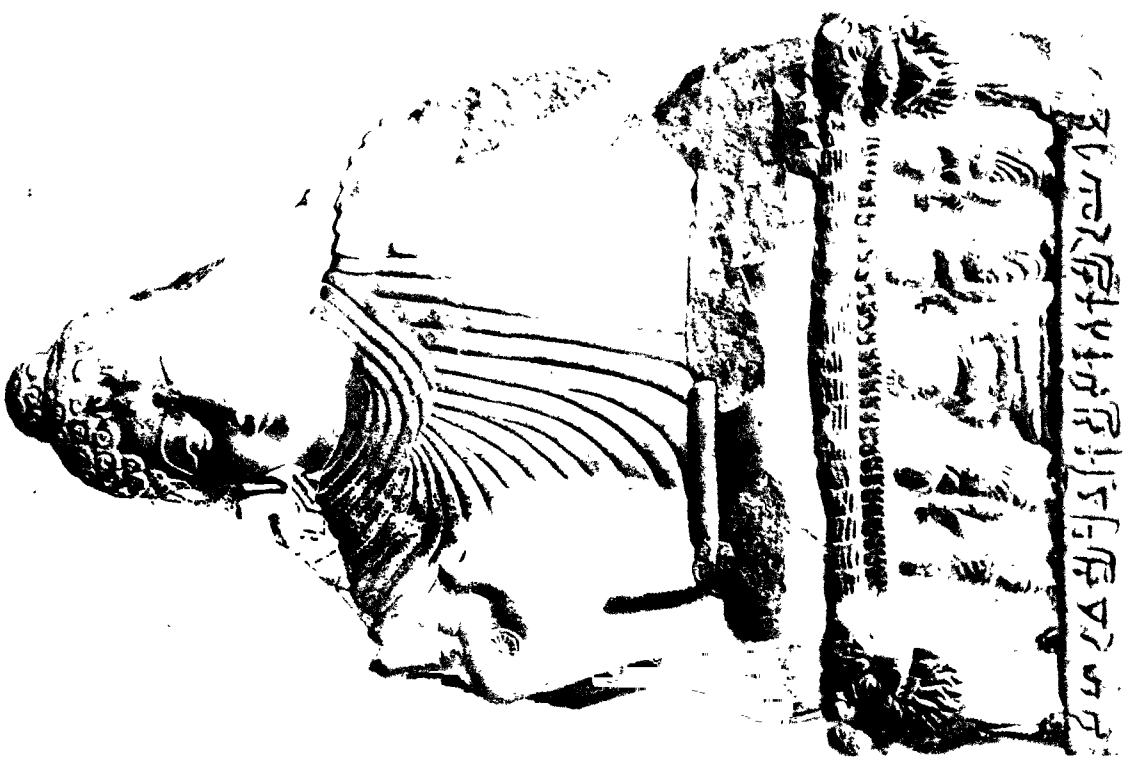
Height: 0·45 m.

Right: Buddha from Set Mahet.

c. A.D. 130.

The short and stumpy figures of the socle are closely related to the figures of the Jaina socle of the year 49 of the Kaniṣka era=A.D. 127. (Plate 87 below.) This is to be reckoned as a Buddha of the North-Western types in the Museum at Mathurā which must bear the date “year 22”.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



85

MATHURĀ

Left: Bust of a Bodhisattva.

A.D. 130–150.

In contradistinction to previous times the Bodhisattva now appears as a richly arrayed prince.

Height: 0.35 m.

Formerly in the collection of Edgar Guttman, Munich.

Right: Bodhisattva Torso.

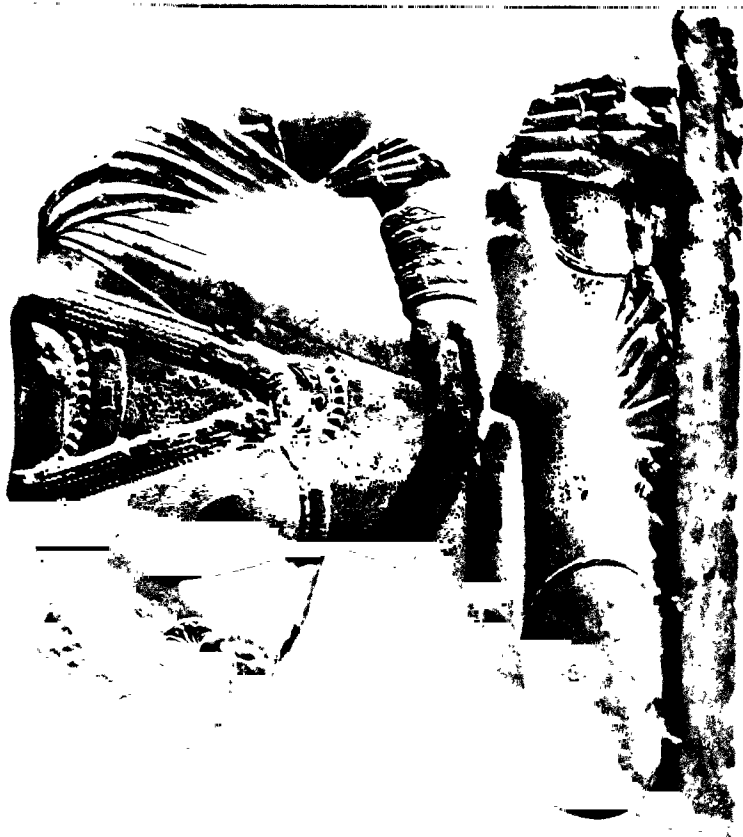
A.D. 130–150

Ornamentation and dress closely follow North-West Indian prototypes, while in the conception of the body the work faithfully adheres to the indigenous tradition. The folding of the hands on the bosom, signifying meditation (dhyana mudra), developed under the influence of the North-West. Previously, the right hand was raised as though affording protection (abhaya mudra).

Height: 0.65 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



86

MATHURĀ

Left: Buddha.

A.D. 130-140.

Height: 0·81 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

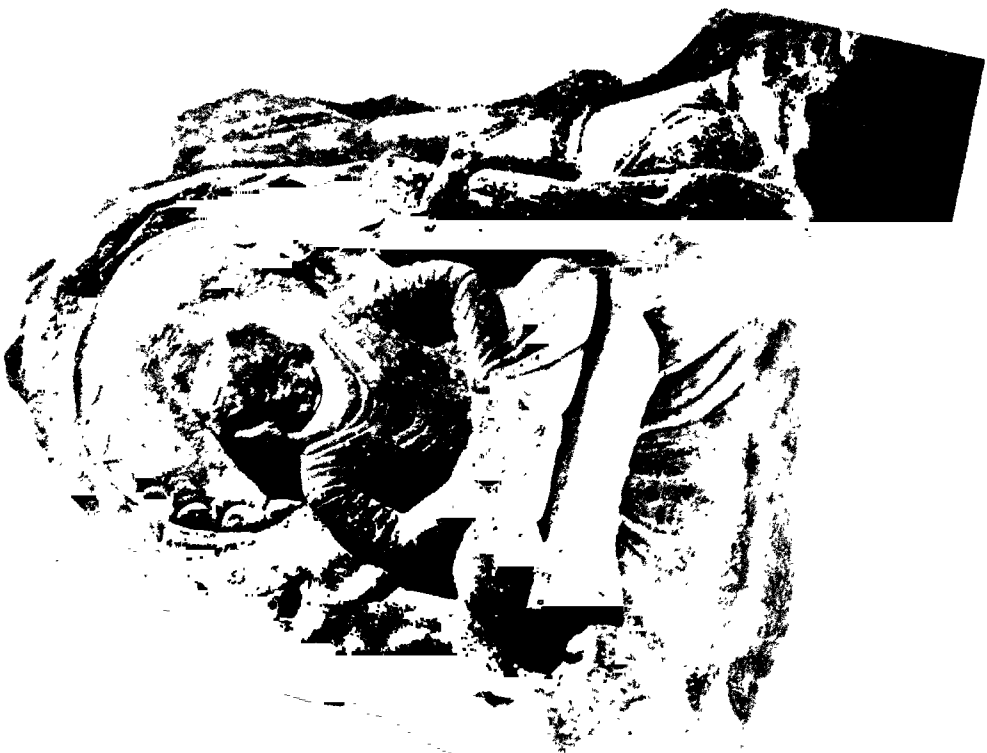
Photo: Vogel.

Right: Buddha on the Lotus Throne with two Companions.

Height: 0·38 m.

Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

Photo: *Proc. Mus., Lucknow.*



87

MATHURĀ

Top: Fragments of a Frieze with the Seven Buddhas.

SHORTLY BEFORE A.D. 129.

Height: 0·30 m.

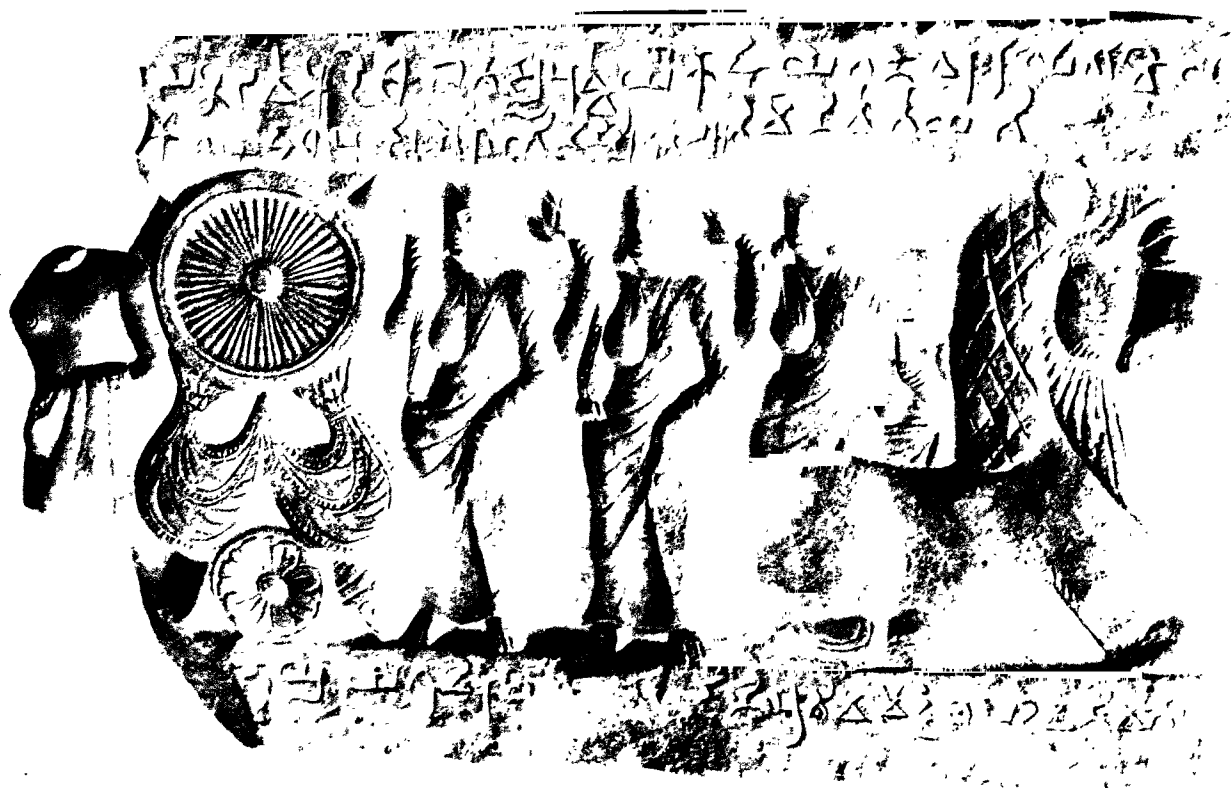
Bottom: Socle Fragment of the Statue of Arhat Nandyavarta (Jaina).

From Kankali Tila, near Mathurā. Dated in the year 49 of the Kaniṣka era=A.D. 127.

Height: 0·40 m.

Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

Photo: Prov. Mus., Lucknow.



88

MATHURĀ
Bodhisattva Maitreya.

A.D. 130-150.

Height: 0.61 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: Vogel.



91

MATHURĀ

The "Holi relief".

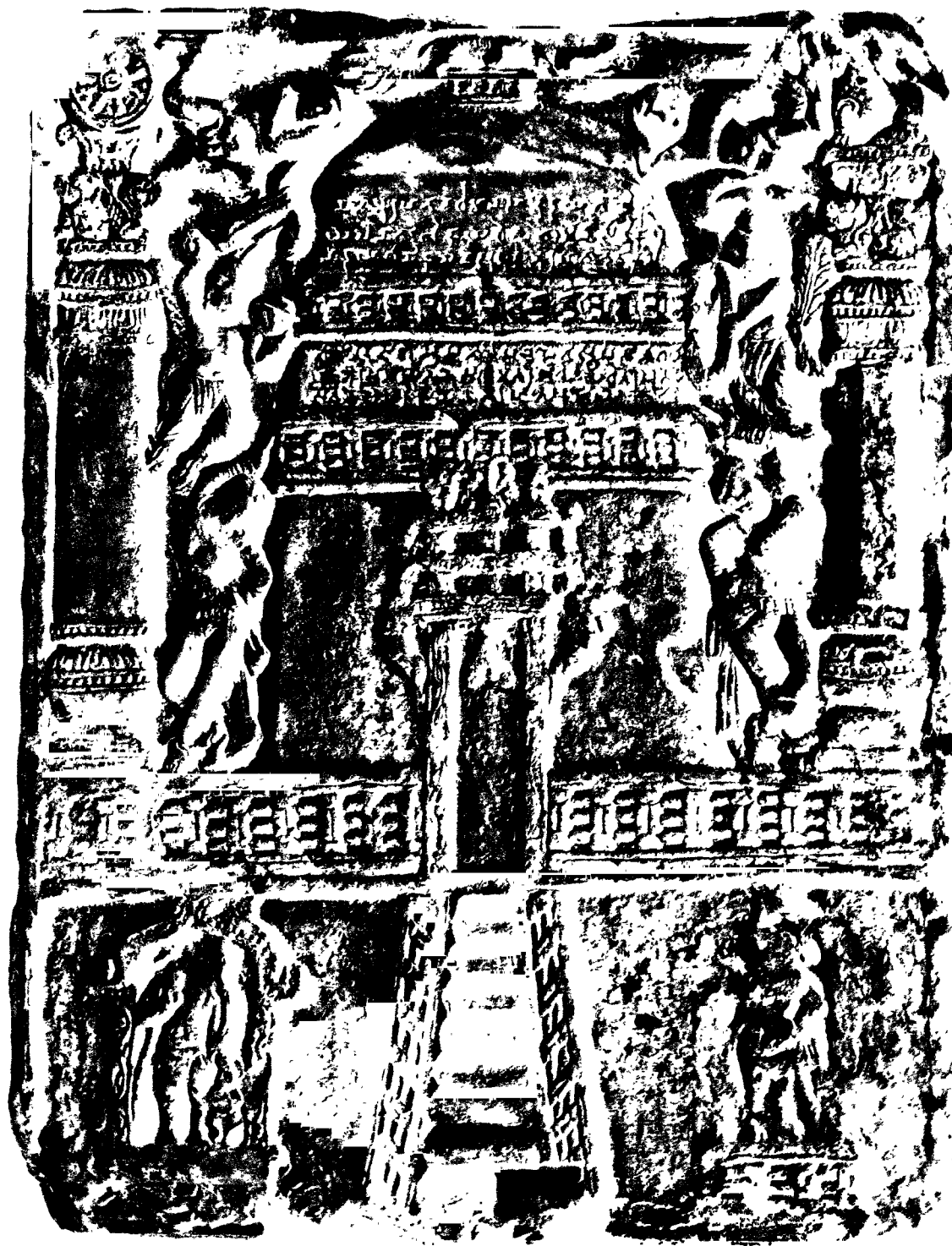
CLOSE OF THE I CENTURY A.D.

Judging from style and conception the work must be younger than the "Āmohinī relief". The inscription indicates that it is the foundation of a pious courtesan.

Height: 0.73 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



92

MATHURĀ

Two Jambs from Bhutesar.

c. A.D. 130.

Height: c. 1·40 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



MATHURĀ

Left: Nāga Statue from Chargaon.

Dated in the year 40 of the Kaniṣka era = A.D. 118.

Right: The so-called "Heracles with the Nemean lion".

As far as the human body is concerned, the motif goes back to the Apollo Lycaeus of the Praxiteles cycle. Helenism was fond of it, particularly when representing the drunken Dionysius leaning upon one of his companions on his left. Such a bacchic representation—we have only to remember Mathurā's predilection for such scenes—has probably served as the prototype for this group.

FIRST HALF OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Height: 0.75 m.

Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



98

MATHURĀ

Jamb Figure.

FIRST HALF OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Height: 0·80 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: Vogel.



99

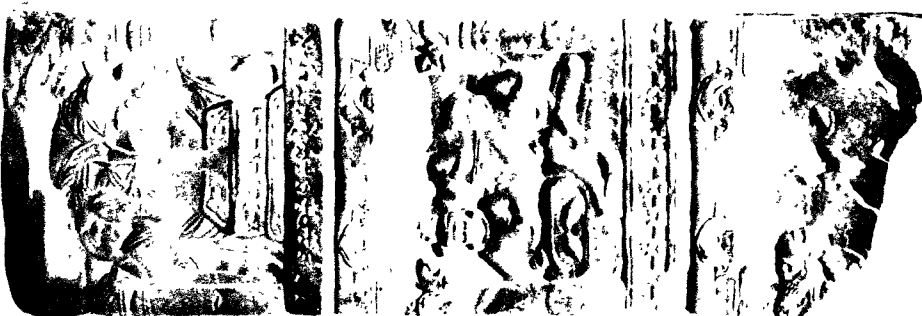
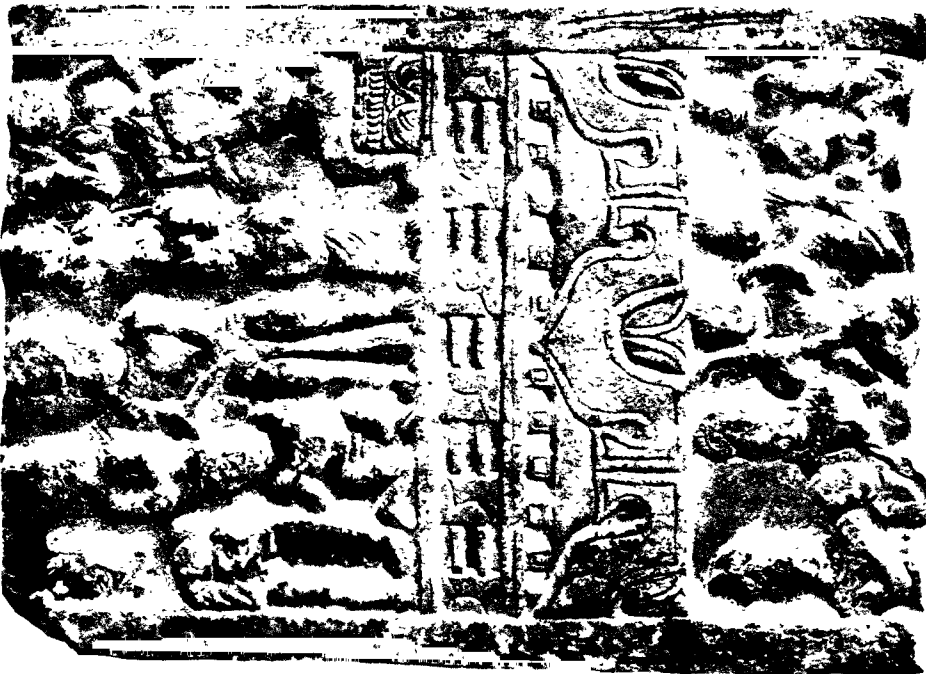
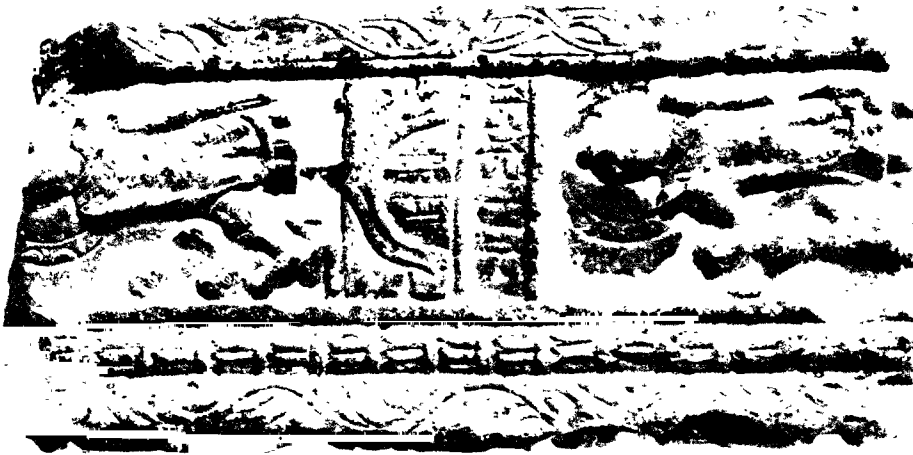
MATHURĀ

Three Jamb Fragments.

FIRST HALF OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Left: Verso of Jamb, Plate 98.
Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: Vogel.



100

MATHURĀ

Left: Genie Scene from a Double-sided Relief.

Height: 0·27 m.

Right: Jamb of a Miniature Railing.

Height: 0·51 m.

FIRST HALF OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Museum of Ethnology, Munich.

Photo: Bruckmann.



IOI

MATHURĀ

Left: Statue of Jina Adinatha.

Dated in the year 84 of the Kaniṣka era = A.D. 162.

Height: 0·89 m.

Though one cannot speak in the II century A.D. of an altogether stiff or numbed condition of Jaina plastic, the stiffening or coarsening of form as it appears in this work seems to be characteristic of the style of Mathurā sculpture after A.D. 150.

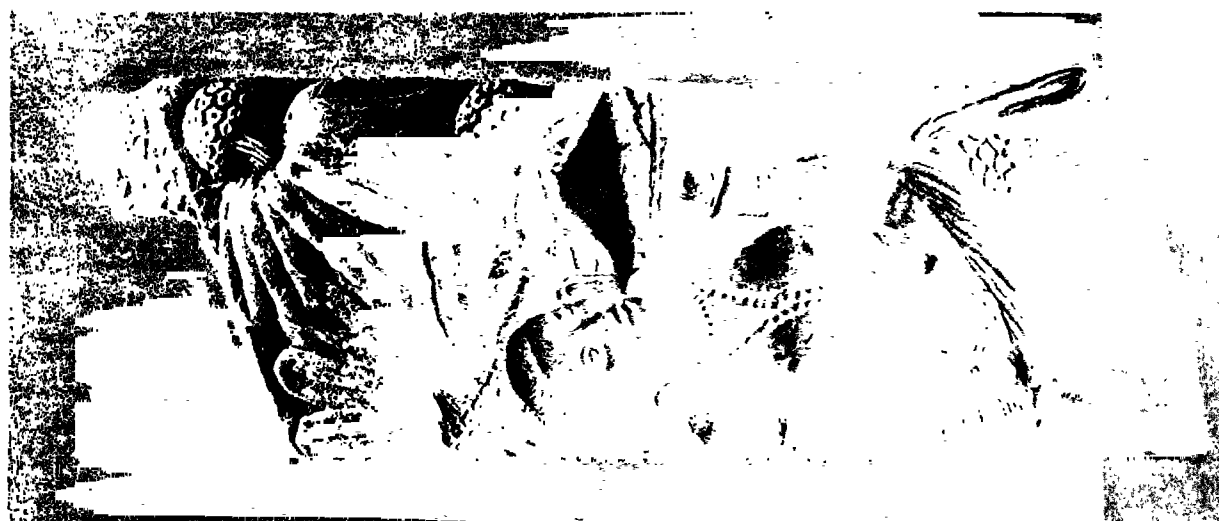
Photo: Johnston & Hoffmann.

Right: Jamb Fragment from Kankali Tila.

FIRST HALF OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



102

MATHURĀ

Fragment of a Door Panel.

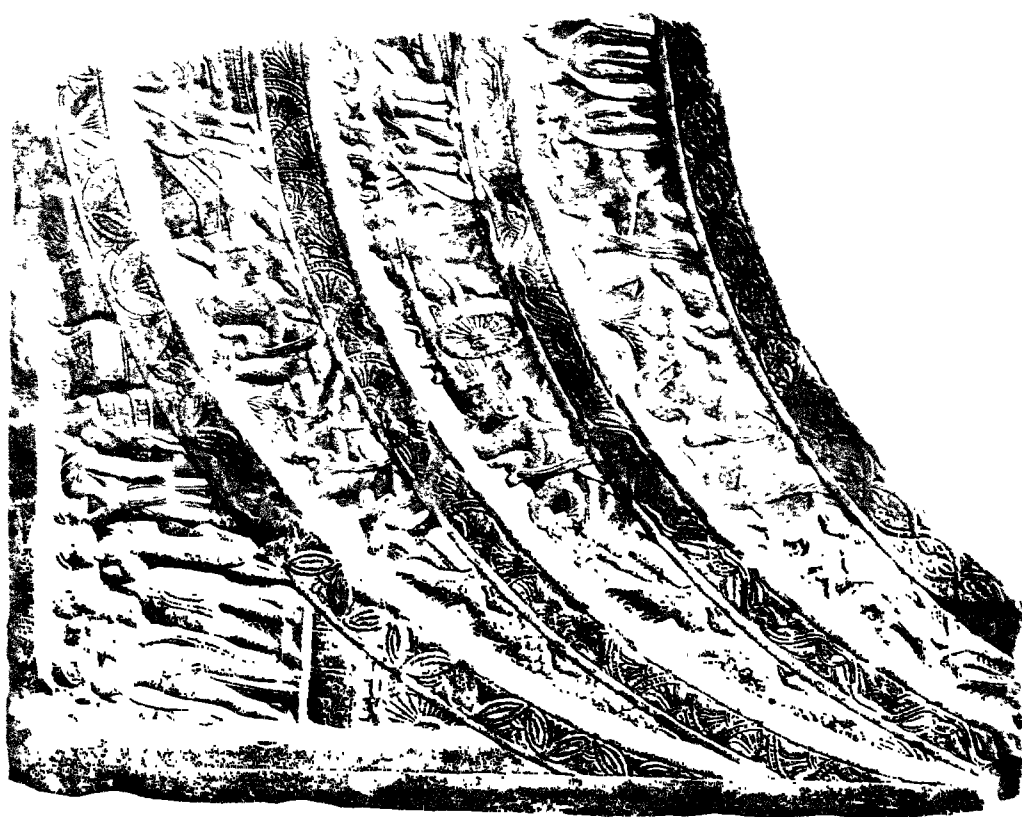
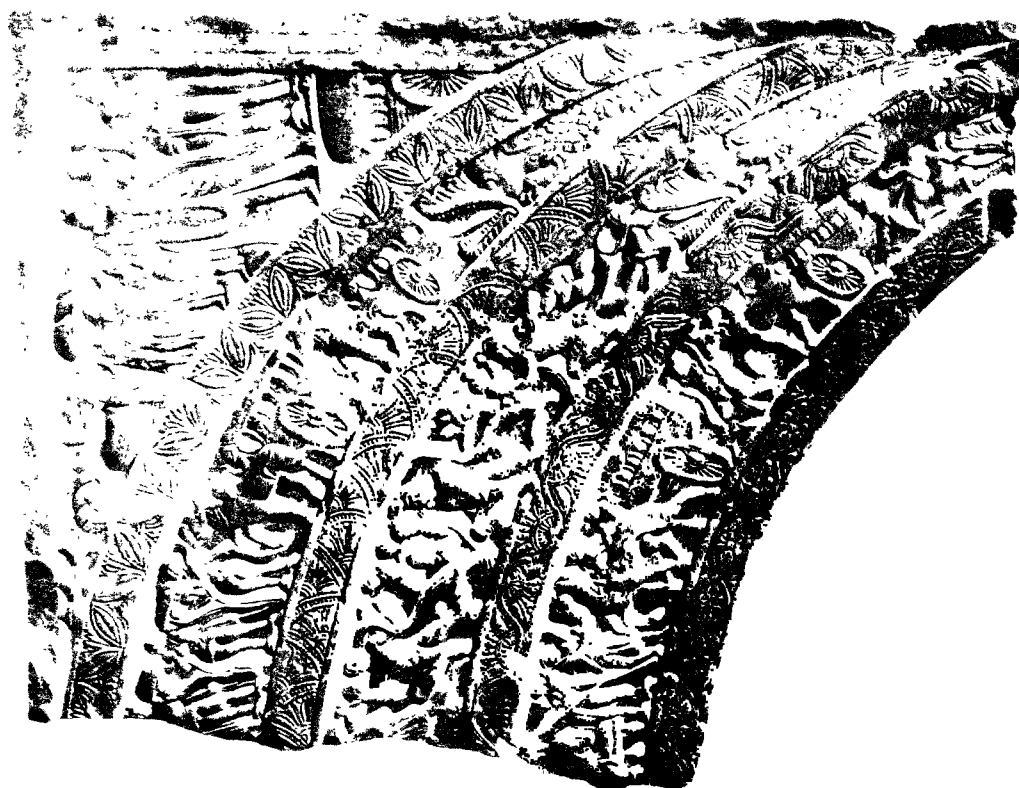
FIRST QUARTER OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Front and back side view.

Height: 1.00 m.

Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

Photo: Prov. Mus., Lucknow.



103

MATHURĀ

Fragment of Door Panel.

A.D. 117-129.

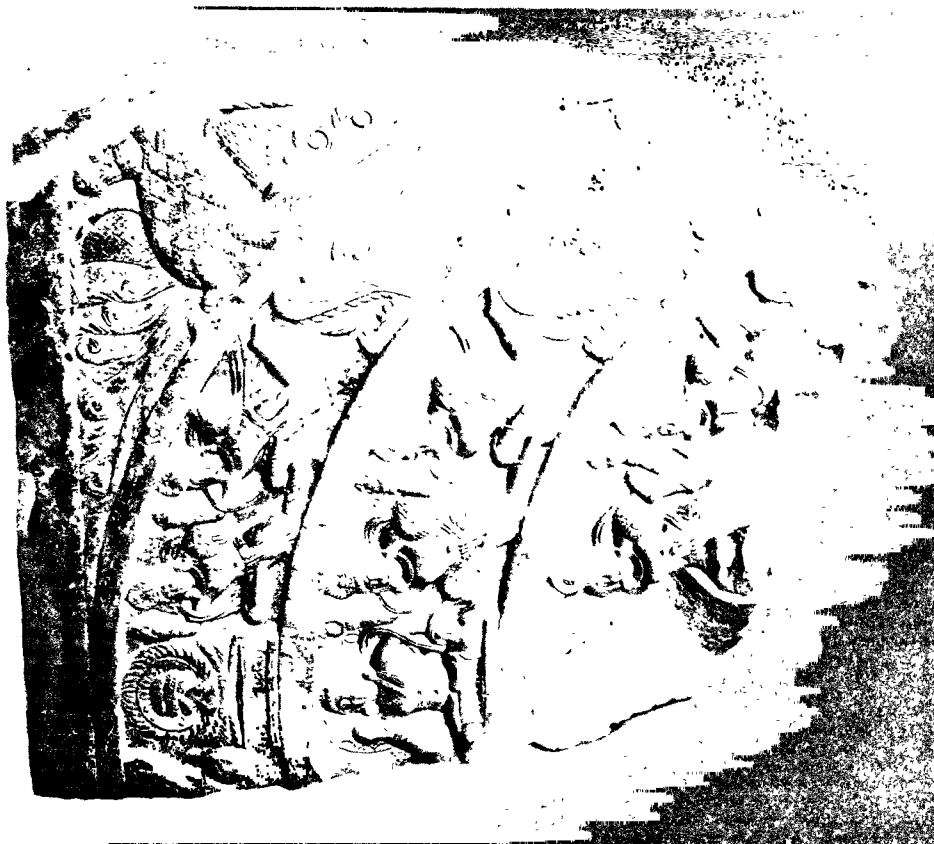
Left: Top: Adoration of the Alms-box of Buddha. *Middle:* Adoration of the Buddha. *Bottom:* Adoration of the Bodhisattva.

Right: Top: Adoration of the Hair-lock in the Heaven of the Thirty-three. *Middle:* Adoration of the Bodhisattva Maitreya.

Height: 0.94 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



104

MATHURĀ

Toraṇa Architrave.

PREVIOUS TO A.D. 129.

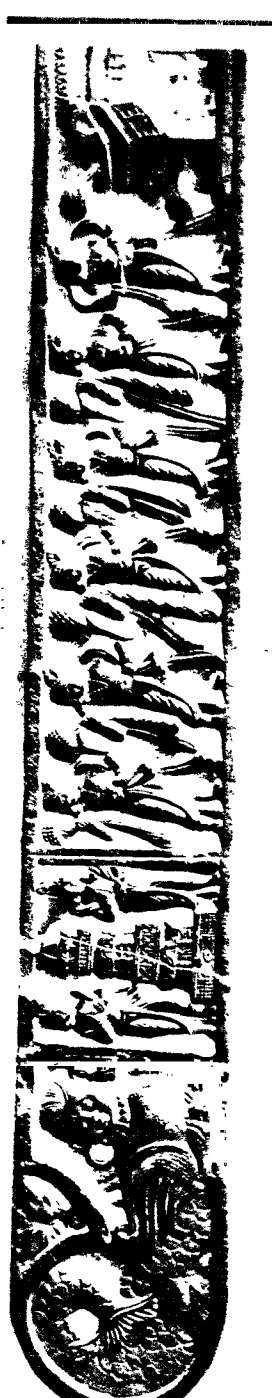
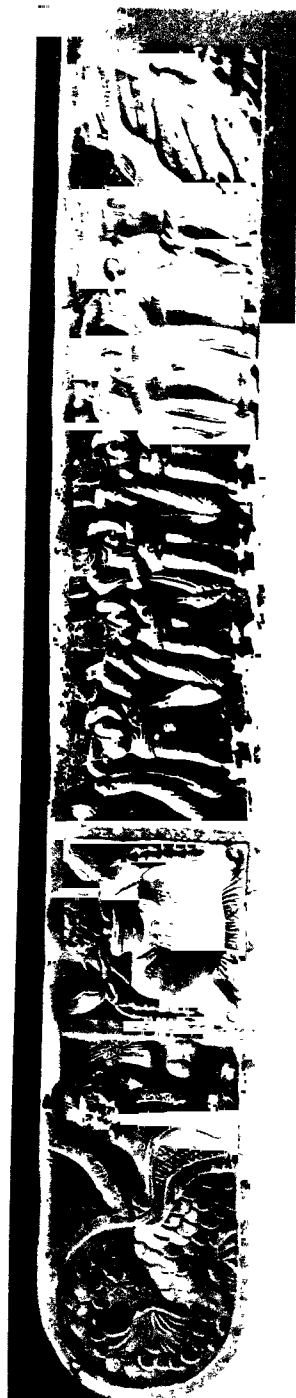
Front and back view.

On the two upper parts the visit of Indra to the Buddha in the Indrasāila cave is depicted, below is the adoration ,
of the Bodh tree.

Height: 0·19 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



105

MATHURĀ

Top: Part of a Frieze.

FIRST HALF OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Height: 0·75 m.

Bottom: Part of a Frieze.

Height: 0·28 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



106

MATHURĀ

Fragments of a Pilaster and a Column.

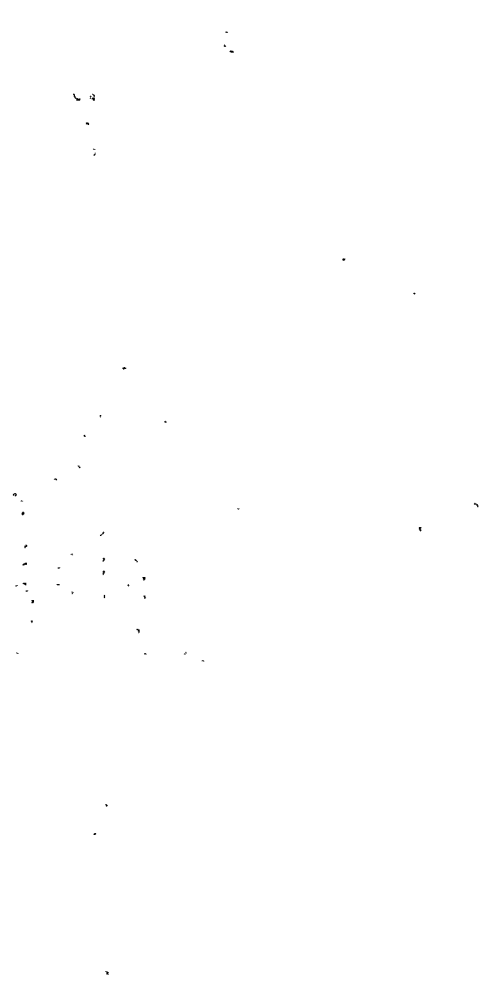
A.D. II CENTURY.

Height: 1·06 m. each.

Museum, Mathurā.

Photo: Vogel.





JAGGAYYAPETA

Two Fragments of the Stūpa Panelling.

MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY B.C.

The Stūpa of Jaggayyapeta was situated in the vicinity of the village of the same name at a distance of about thirty English miles North-West of Amarāvati. The ruins have for a long time been utilized as a stone quarry, and only little could be saved.

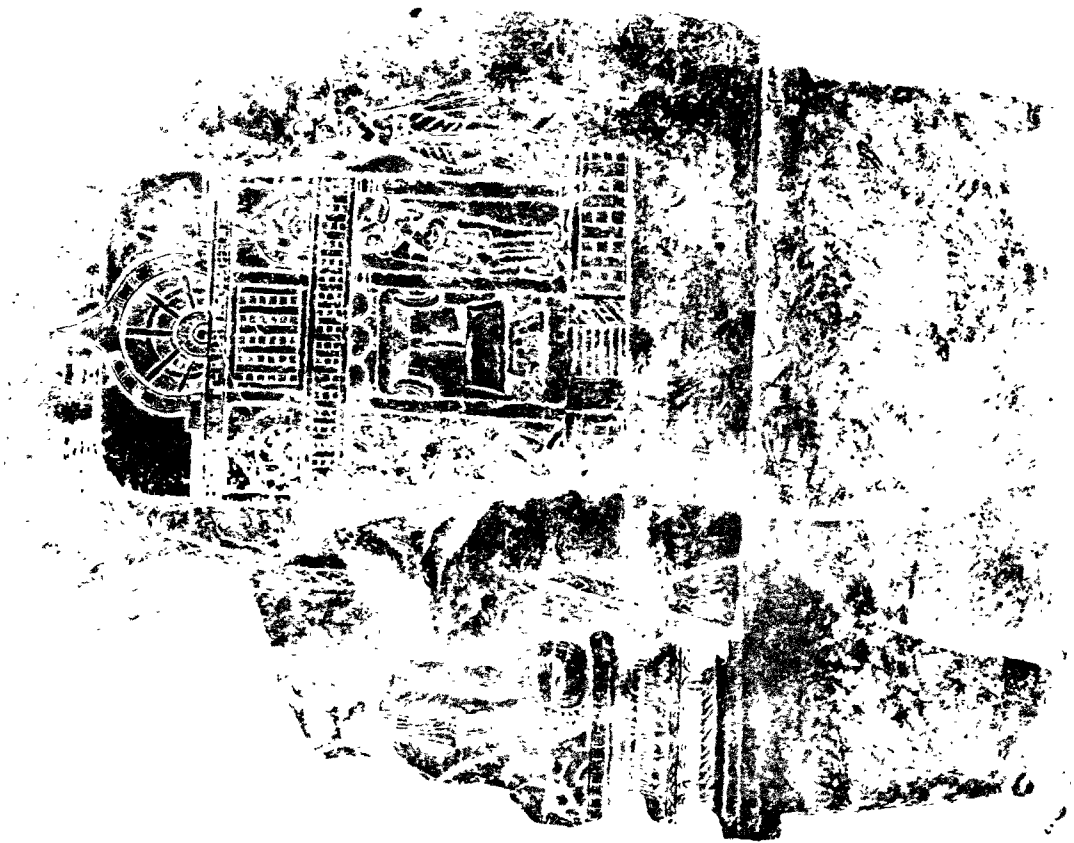
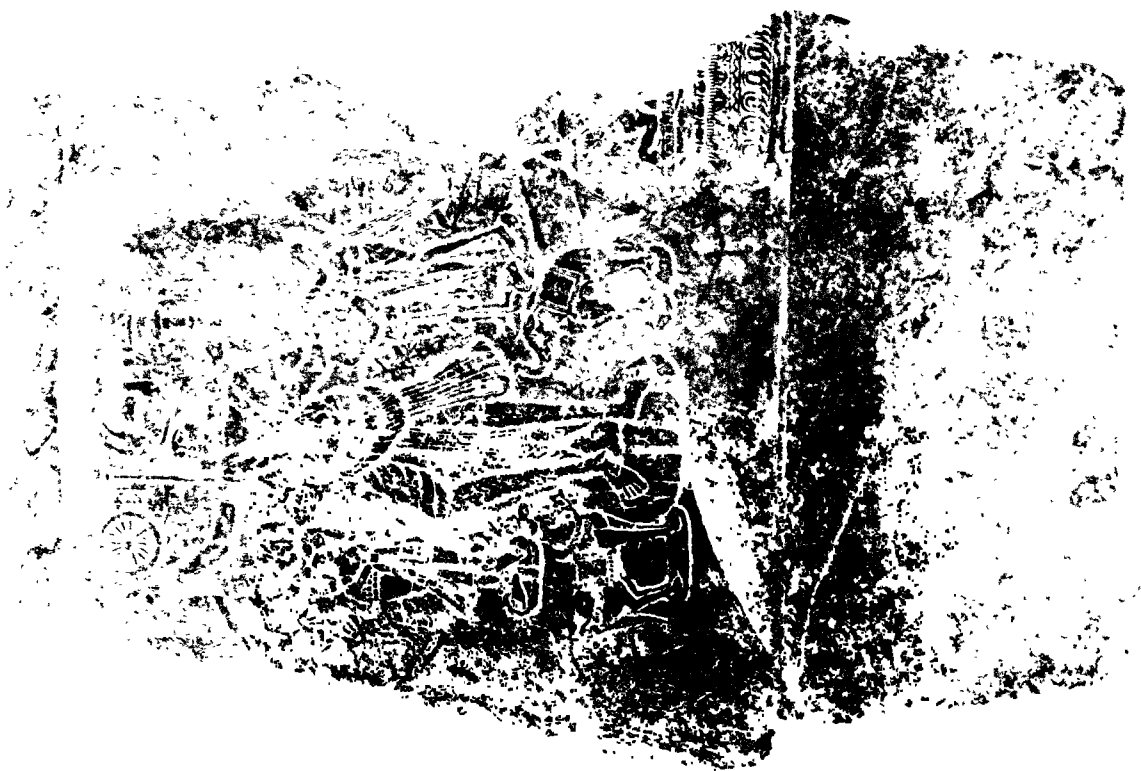
Left: Adoration of the Throne in a Hall.

Right: The Ruler of the World (Chakravartin) with his Seven Jewels: Wheel, Wife, Horse, Star, Minister, General, Elephant.

Height: 1·30 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



108

AMARĀVATĪ

Fragments of an Old Beam from a Railing.

100-50 B.C.

The representations are closely connected in style with the beams of Bodhi Gaya.
Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



109

AMARĀVATĪ

Left: Relief Plinth.

100-50 B.C.

Height: c. 1.45 m.

Right: Torso of a Worshipper.

c. 100 B.C.

Height: c. 1.10 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



I I O

AMARĀVATĪ

Covering Plinth of Stūpa.

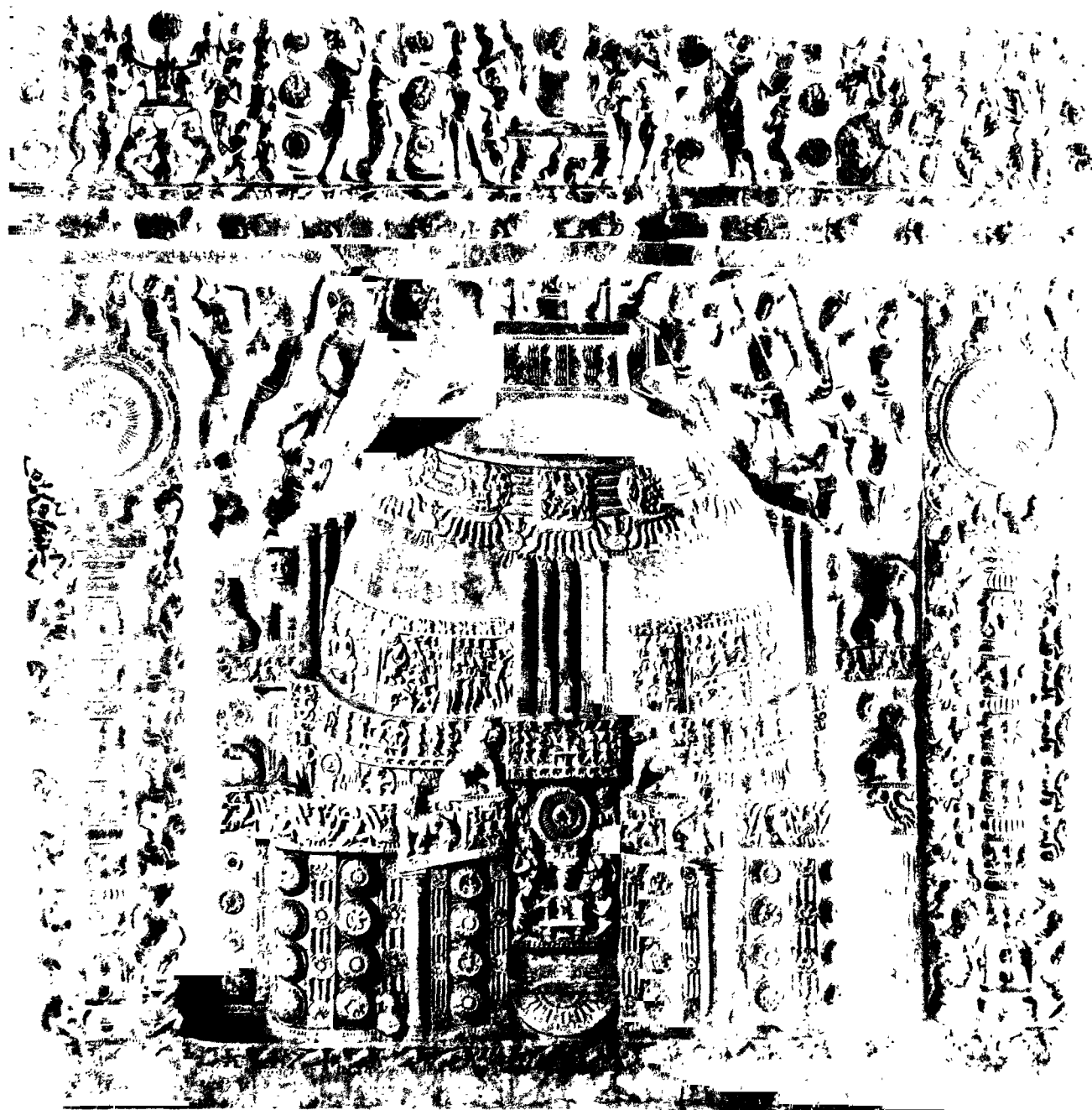
LATTER HALF OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Representation of a stūpa with hedge and gates.

Height: c. 1.90 m.

British Museum, London.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



III

III

III

AMARĀVATĪ

Left: Jamb from the Outer Railing, Outside.

END OF THE I TO BEGINNING OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Compare the clear structure and the easy progressive tempo of the ornaments with the following solutions.

Height: 2·41 m.

Right: Fragment of a Pilaster.

Behind the empty throne rises a richly constructed column which originally bore the wheel of the Law. On account of the heaviness of the forms the work must be placed at least in the beginning of the II Century.

Height: 2·12 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



112

AMARĀVATĪ

Fragments of a Beam

BEGINNING OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

The fragment below has retained the inscription of foundation which in its character seems to be a little older than the inscription with the name of Śrī Pulumavi. (Cf. Burgess, *Amarāvati*, Plate 56/1 and 51/2.) The flower decoration, too, goes together with that of the jamb, Plate 111/left.

Height: c. 0.70 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



113

AMARĀVATĪ

Post from the Outer Railing.

FIRST HALF OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

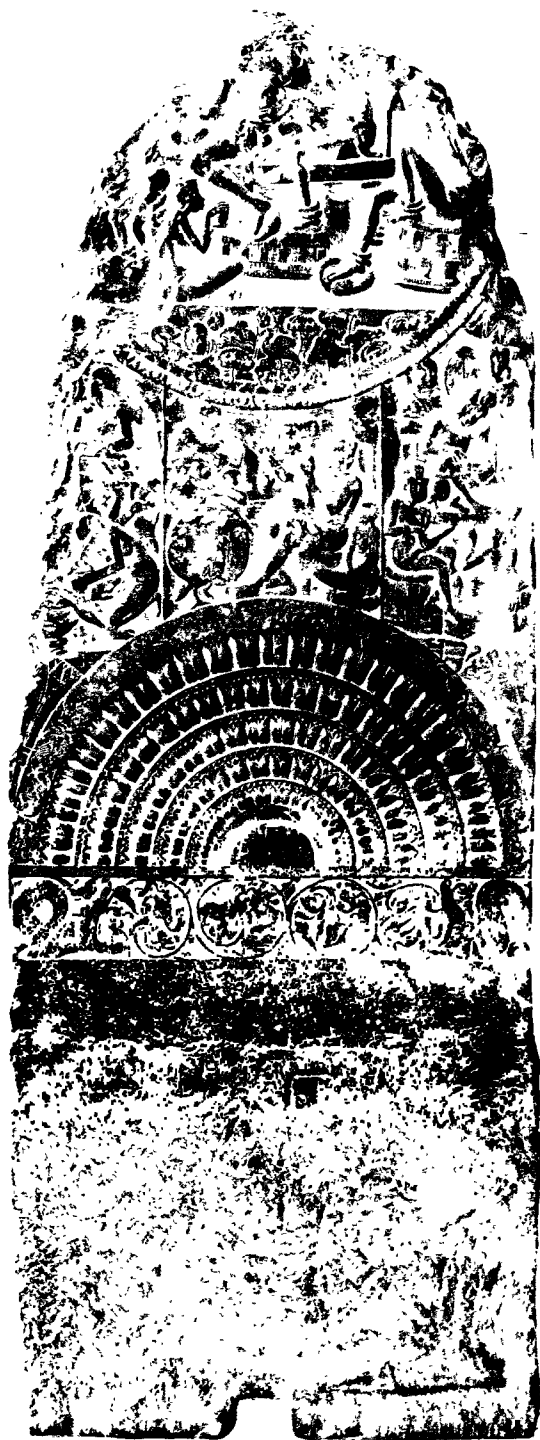
Left: Inner Side. In the middle one of the three panels, inserted between the complete and the half-lotus rosette, the Mora Jāṭaka is illustrated (cf. p. 62).

Right: Outer Side. The decoration has now become richer, more animated, and between the lotus rosettes figures of dwarfs appear.

Height: 2·27 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



114

AMARĀVATĪ

Post from the Outer Railing.

MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Left: Inner Side.

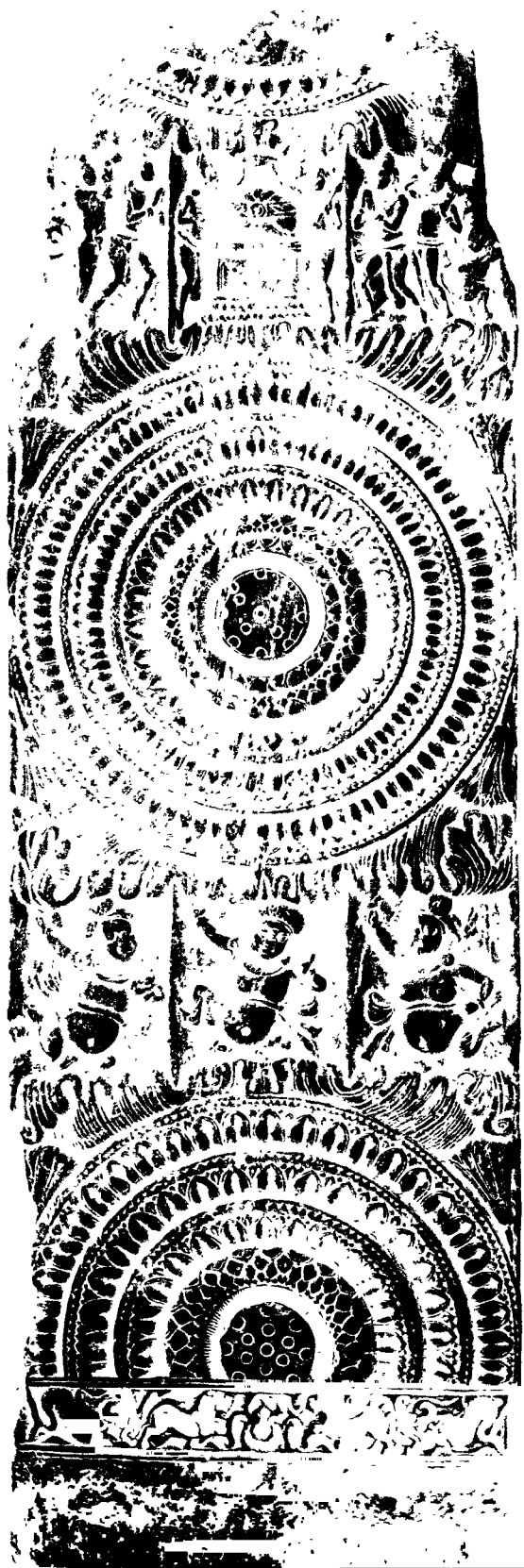
Right: Outside.

The violently agitated scenes, with the exception of the well-known representations of adoration, have not yet been interpreted. Notice should be taken that the lotus leaves are no longer exactly divided, and that the more deeply executed intersection lends a tension to the whole, increased and heightened by the agitation of figure and ornamentation. Particular attention is called to the panels in the corners and to the decoration of the lower closing fillet.

Height: 2.70 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



115

AMARĀVATĪ

Jamb from the Outer Railing.

A.D. 150-200.

Left: Inner side. In the tondo, the Bodhisattva in the Tushita heaven, with underneath, in the middle panel, Chakravartin with his seven jewels (cf. Plate 107). The remaining scenes have not been interpreted.

Right: Outside.

Height: c. 2.25 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



116

AMARĀVATĪ

Tondo of a Post from the Outer Railing.

MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

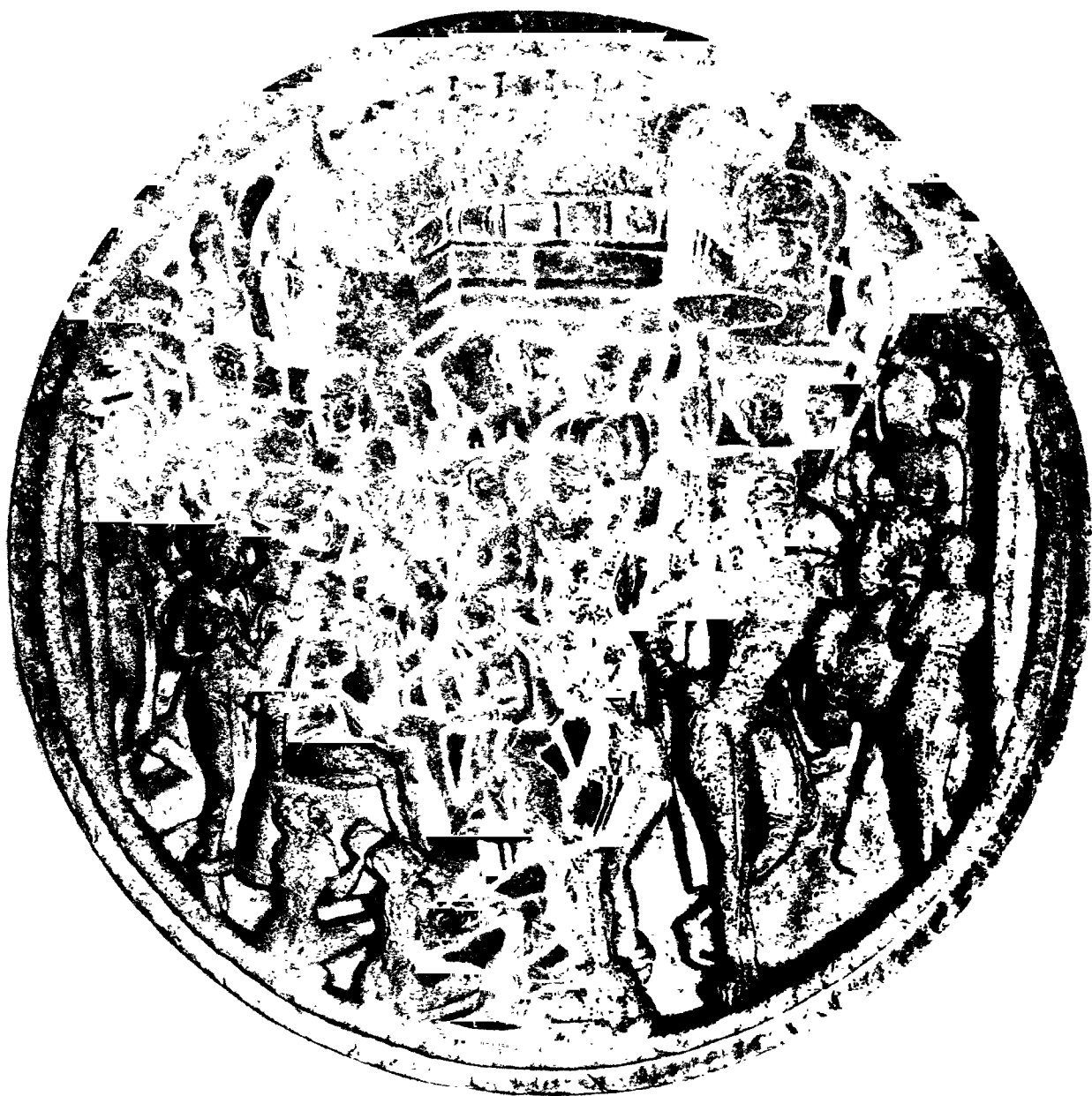
It is possible that here the meeting of Gautama with his future wife Gopa is depicted.

This period employs foreshortening and curtailing for purposes of perspective, and for the production of the illusion of space. If both here and in other reliefs the illusion is attained only conditionally, this is due not to symmetrical imperfection of the plastic elements, but rather to the unfavourable lighting. In sharp illumination from above, the defacing spots between the figures vanish, and a dark foliation appears, producing the desired effect. In comparison with Plate 125, the difference in the artistic influence is strong.

Height: 0.84 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: Musée Guimet.



117

AMARĀVATĪ

Two Tondi of Posts from the Outer Railing.

MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

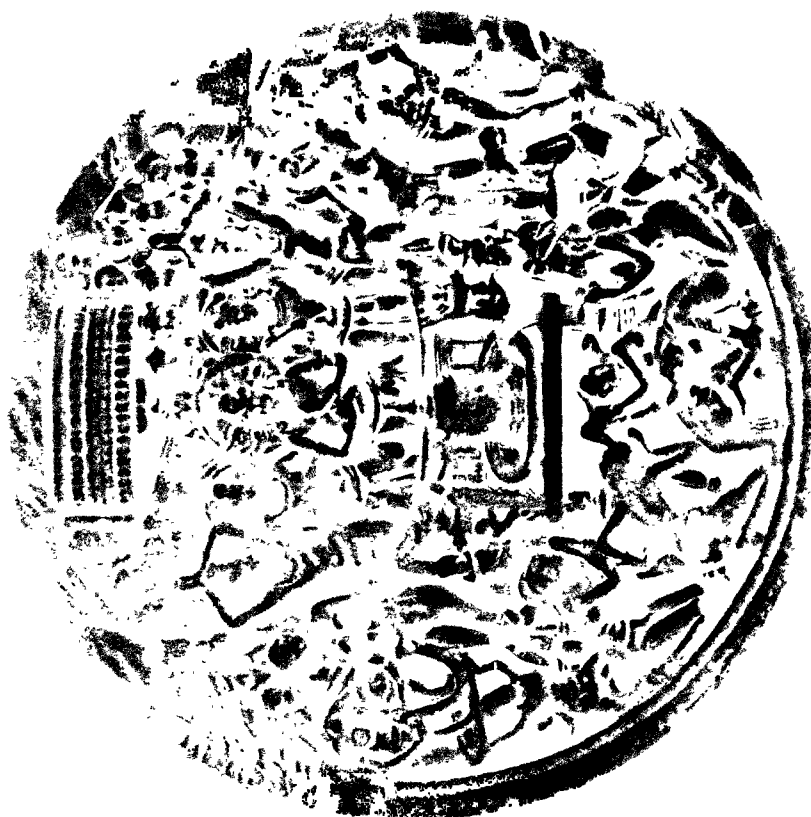
Left: Musical Entertainment. The broken appearance of the relief is explained by the faults in the necessary lighting. Light and shadow bind the components into a single whole with an impression of space.

Right: Nāgas worship the Relics of Buddha, at the stūpa of Ramagrama.

Height: 0·84 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



118

AMARĀVATĪ

Two Tondi of Posts from the Outer Railing.

MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

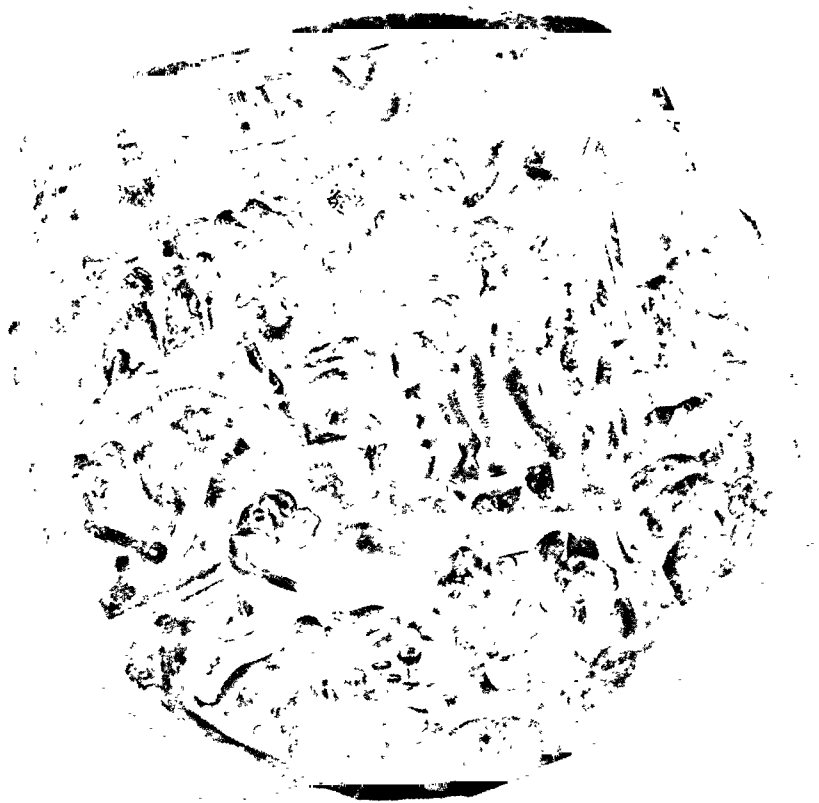
Top: Śaddanta Jāṭaka. Cf. p. 42.

Bottom: Adoration of the Alms-box of the Buddha in the Heaven of the Thirty-three.

Height: 0·84 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



119

AMARĀVATĪ

Fragment of a Post from the Outer Railing.

FIRST HALF OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

The scenes have not been interpreted.

Photo: Musée Guimet.



I 20

AMARĀVATĪ

Top: Relief Plinth. Women in the bath.

FIRST HALF OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Observe the close connection in style with the Yakṣis of the Bhutesar jambs of Mathurā, Plates 92–93.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.

Left: Fragment of Beam from Outer Railing.

Uninterpreted scene.

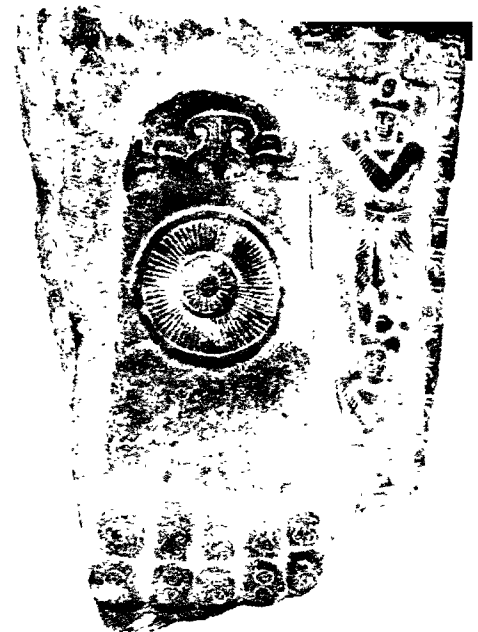
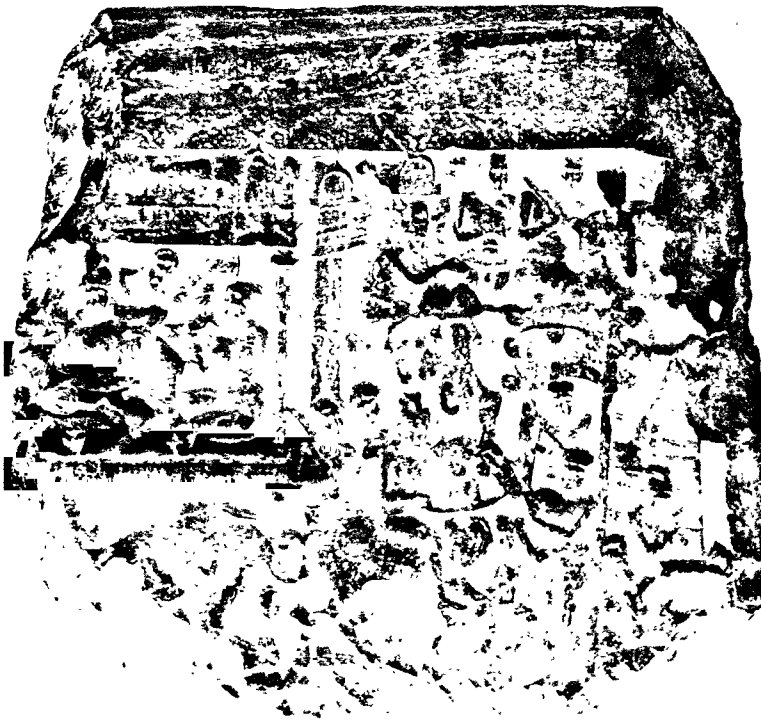
MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Right: Footprints of Buddha with Worshippers.

LATTER HALF OF THE I CENTURY B.C.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



I 2 I

AMARĀVATĪ

Parts of the Outer Railing.

Top: Two Fragments of the Beam.

MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Height: c. 0·78 m.

Bottom: Fragment of Corner Jamb at the Northern Gate.

BEGINNING OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Height: c. 1·55 m.

Right: Upper Part of a Jamb.

MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Height: c. 1·30 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office,



I 2 2

AMARĀVATĪ

Parts of the Outer Railing.

Top: Two Fragments of the Beam. On the left can be seen the infant Gautama with the seer Asita and his father Śuddhodana.

MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

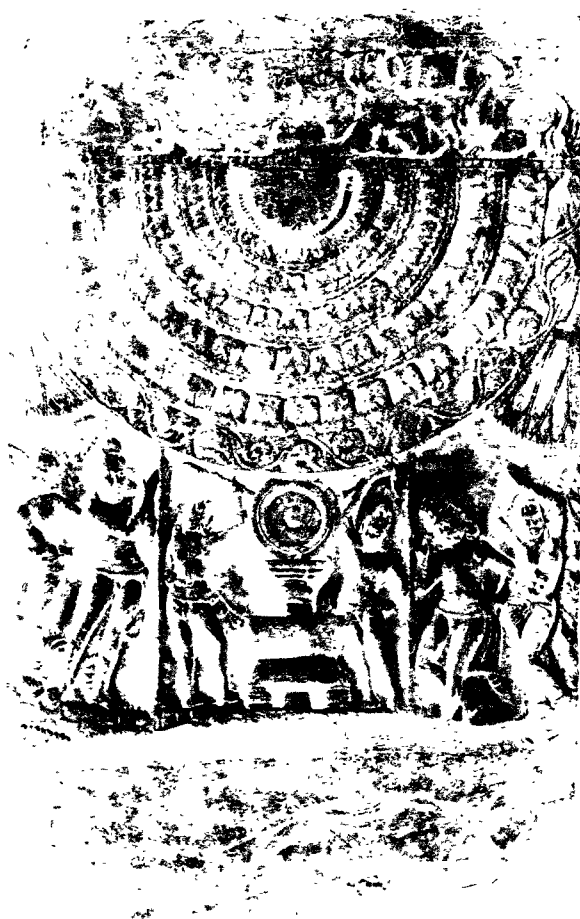
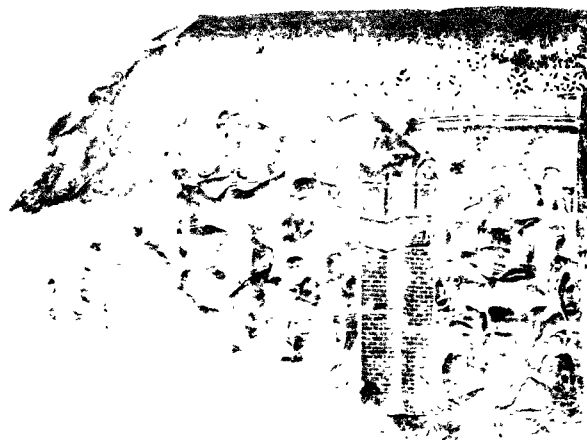
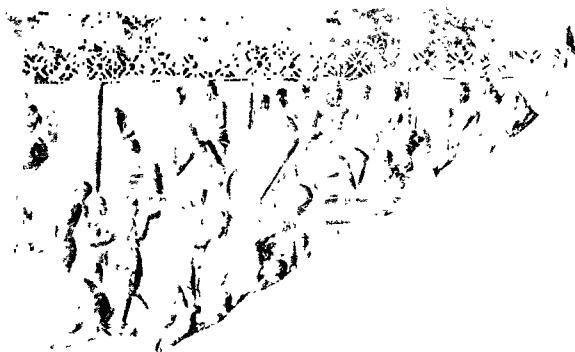
Height: 0·78 m.

Bottom: Two Jamb Fragments. The heavy forms of the left fragment point to a date at the beginning of the century.

Height: 1·60 m.; 1·25 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office,



I 23

AMARĀVATĪ

Fragment of Beam.

MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Top: Inner Side. Distribution of relics.

Bottom: Outside.

Height: 0·78 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



I 24

AMARĀVATI

Two Fragments of Beam from the Outer Railing. Outside.

MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

The upper representation shows the outside of the fragment, Plate 125.

Height: 0·78 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



I 25

AMARĀVATĪ

Fragment of Beam.

MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Inner side. The scenes have not yet been interpreted. To the right on the top the five first disciples of the Sublime One are perhaps represented; below is the birth of Rāhula, his son.

Height: 0·78 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



126

AMARĀVATĪ

Fragments of Beam from the Outer Railing.

MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

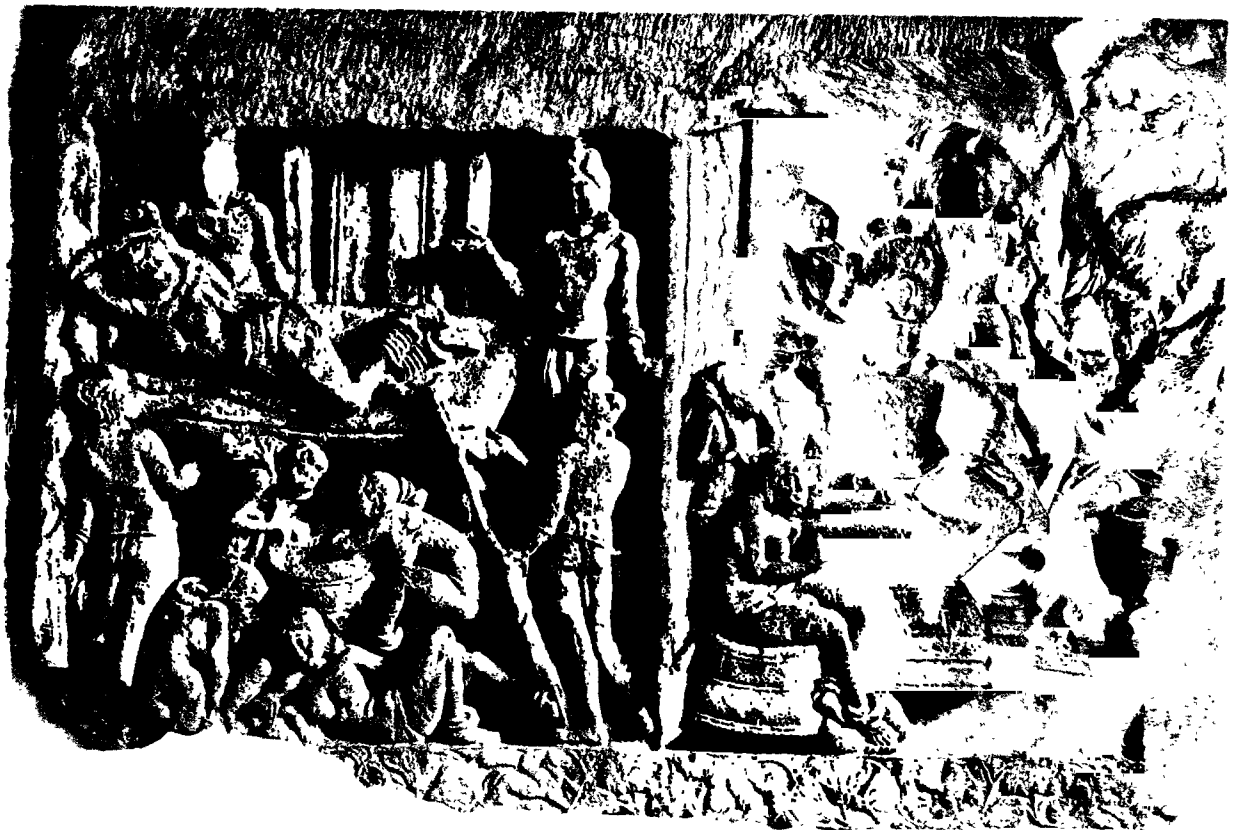
Top: The principal scene is not interpreted; on the top to the left the death of the Sublime One is perhaps represented.

Bottom: Left: The Dream of Maya; the four Guardians of the World watch over her couch.

Height: 0.78 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



127

AMARĀVATĪ

Left: Relief Plinth. Adoration of the Buddha.

LATTER HALF OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Right: Fragment of Beam from the Outer Railing.

Uninterpreted scene.

MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Height: 0·78 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



128

AMARĀVATĪ

Two Jambs of the Inner Railing.

LATTER HALF OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Left: The conversion of Nanda. The Buddha allures his half-brother from his beloved, and by allowing him to gaze for a moment upon the loveliness of the goddesses destroys entirely his longing for her. Observe the geometrically clear ornamentation of the dividing bars. The stone is squared on both sides.

Height: c. 1.25 m.

Right: The various episodes from the life of the Sublime One are read here from bottom to top. The departure upon the horse Kanthaka is first represented, then follows the temptation by the daughters of Mara—significant for the tendency of the time is the fact that the terrible demons have been entirely omitted—and on the top the First Sermon in the Park of Stags at Benares is given.

Height: c. 1.10 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



129

AMARĀVATĪ

Two Plinths from the Stūpa Panelling.

LATTER HALF OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Height: 1·45 m.

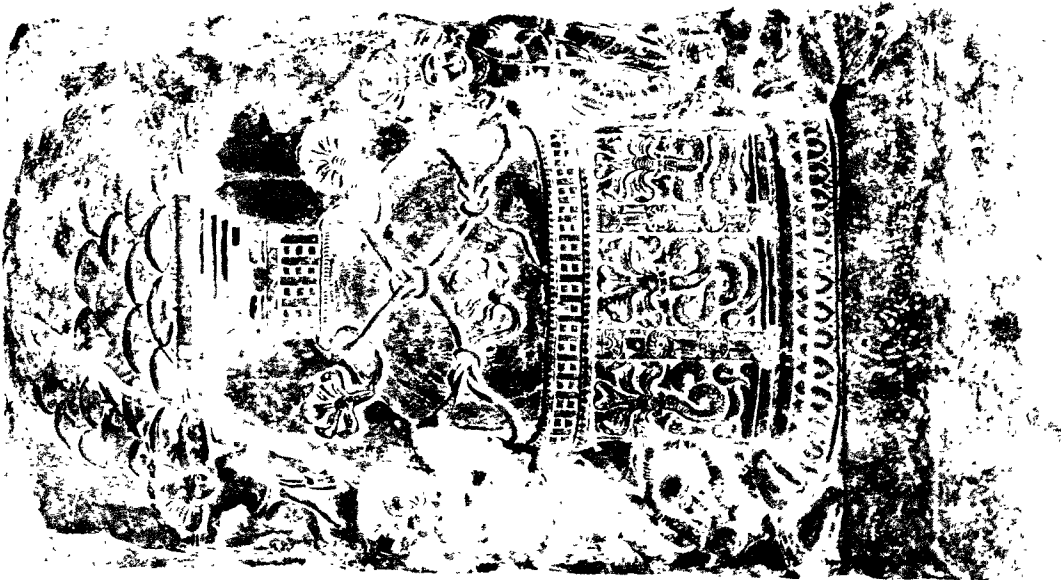
Left: Adoration of a Stūpa by Nāgas and Nāginīs.

Right, as seen from bottom to top: Adoration of the Buddha, adoration of the wheel of the Law; a third panel with a stūpa is missing. The whole is intended to illustrate the formula: “the Buddha, the Law and the community.”

Height: 1·57 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



I 30

AMARĀVATĪ

Fragment of a Frieze.

MIDDLE OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

In the motif is a miniature railing, broken up by scenic representations, adoration of the wheel, and the Sūpa, and the Dream of Maya. The elephant is placed in the concluding fillet. Here, too, a strengthening in the ornamentation is to be noticed; instead of the fluctuating motion the garlands fall down gently.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: Musée Guimet.



131

AMARĀVATĪ

Three Fragments.

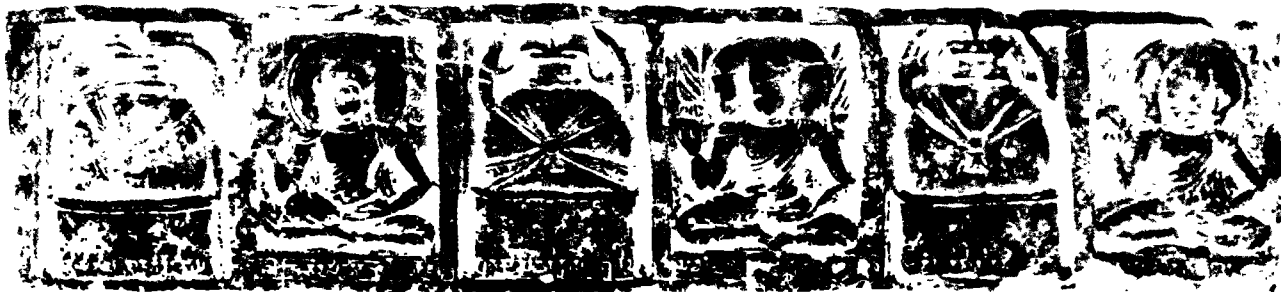
LATTER HALF OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

The two lower fragments evidently belong to the frieze of a covering plinth. New are the griffons' heads as consoles. On the middle piece the representation of Rāhula is depicted; below Gautama is leaving the women's apartments, is riding forth on his horse; and Kanthaka, the horse, his servant Chandaka and genii, are bewailing his parting from worldly life. On the top the six Buddhas of the past are represented.

Height: 0.27 m.

Museum, Madras.

Photo: India Office.



6

7

I 32

ANURĀDHAPURA (CEYLON)
Abhayagiri Dagob. Two Stelæ.

II CENTURY A.D.

Photo: Johnston & Hoffmann.



I 33

KHAṆḌAGIRI (ORISSA).

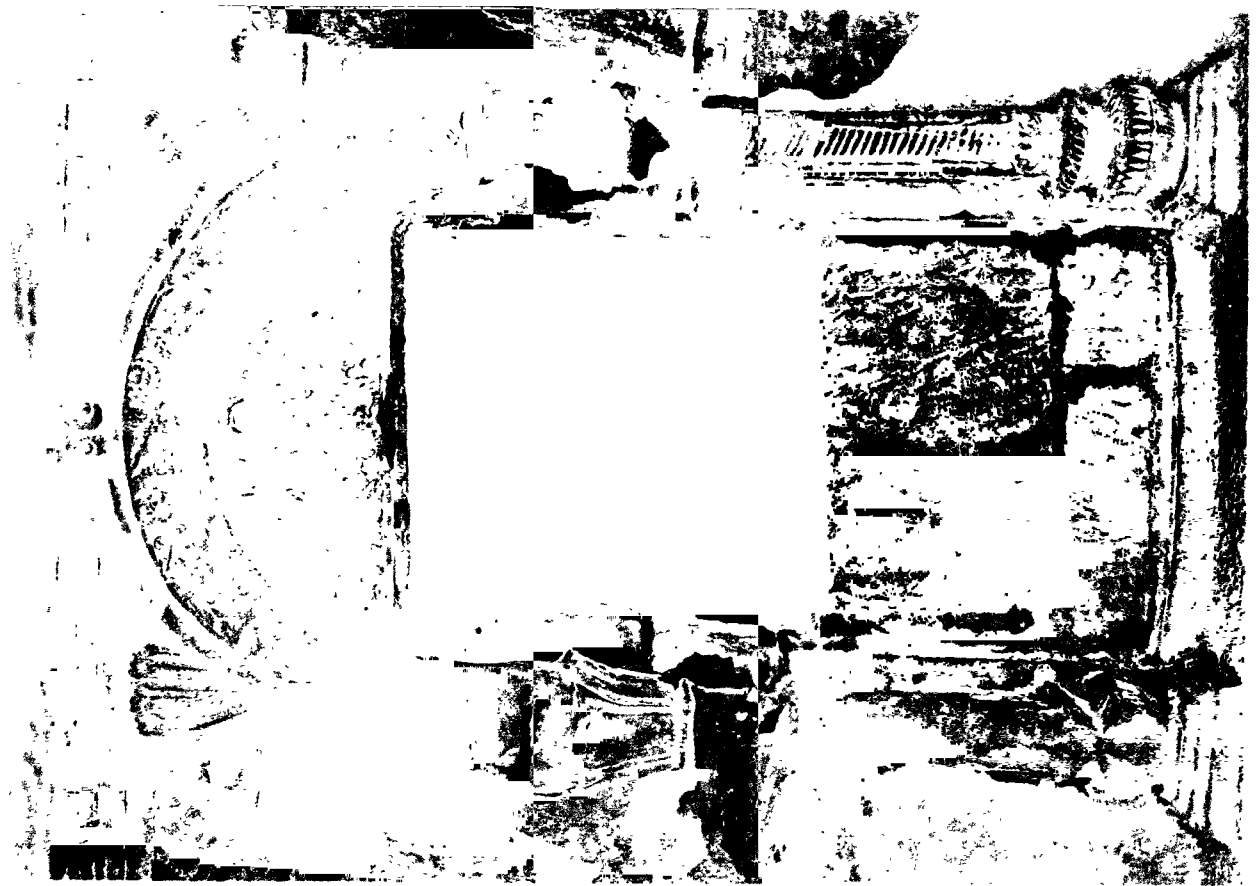
Ananta Cave. Two Door Frames.

100-50 B.C.

The viharas in the East of India were destined for Jaina monks. The most important rock verandas are found in the neighbouring hills of Khaṇḍagiri and Udayagiri in Orissa. Between the door openings and the plastic ornamentation there is not the slightest structural connection. In style the reliefs are related to Bodhi Gaya.

For the inscriptions of these cave groups, cf. R. D. Banerji, Ep. Ind. XIII, pp. 159 ff.; further, A.S.R. 1922/3, pp. 129 ff.; J.B.O.R.S. VI, p. 389.

Photo: Johnston & Hoffmann.



I 34

UDAYAGIRI (ORISSA)

Manchapuri Cave. Part of Frieze.

BEGINNING OF THE I CENTURY A.D.

The cave has received different names from various authors: Vaikunthagabha, Vaikunthapura, Svargapura, Patalapuri. Elephants and foliage show a far-reaching relation to Sanchi.

Photo: Johnston & Hoffmann.



I 35

UDAYAGIRI (ORISSA)

Rānī Cave. Lower Storey. Frieze above the Entrances.

I CENTURY A.D.

The shape of the animal capitals above the peculiar pilasters, the lowest figures and certain details, such as the tree and the rendering of the architecture (top to the left), are reminiscent of the later reliefs of Sāncī; the strong agitation of the groups points, however, to a somewhat more recent origin, which the crude workmanship should not be allowed to conceal.

Photo: Johnston & Hoffmann.



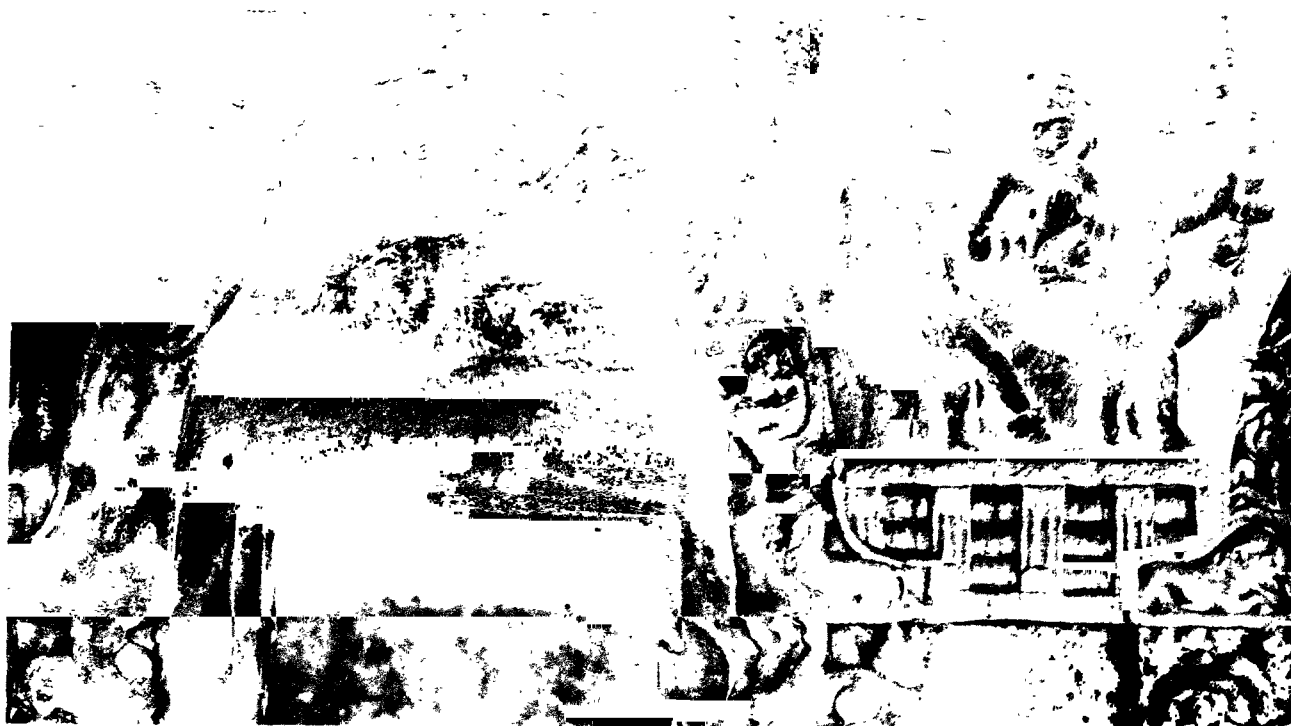
136

UDAYAGIRI (ORISSA)

Rānī Cave. Lower Storey. Pieces from the Frieze.

BEGINNING OF THE I CENTURY A.D.

Photo: Johnston & Hoffmann.



137

UDAYAGIRI (ORISSA)

Top: Gaṇeśa Cave. Piece from the Frieze.

CLOSE OF THE I TO BEGINNING OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

Bottom: Rānī Cave. Lower Storey. Piece from the Frieze.

CLOSE OF THE I TO BEGINNING OF THE II CENTURY A.D.

The violent motion of the dancers goes far beyond the measure demanded by the motif; the relief belongs to the time of transition.

Photo: Johnston & Hoffmann.



138

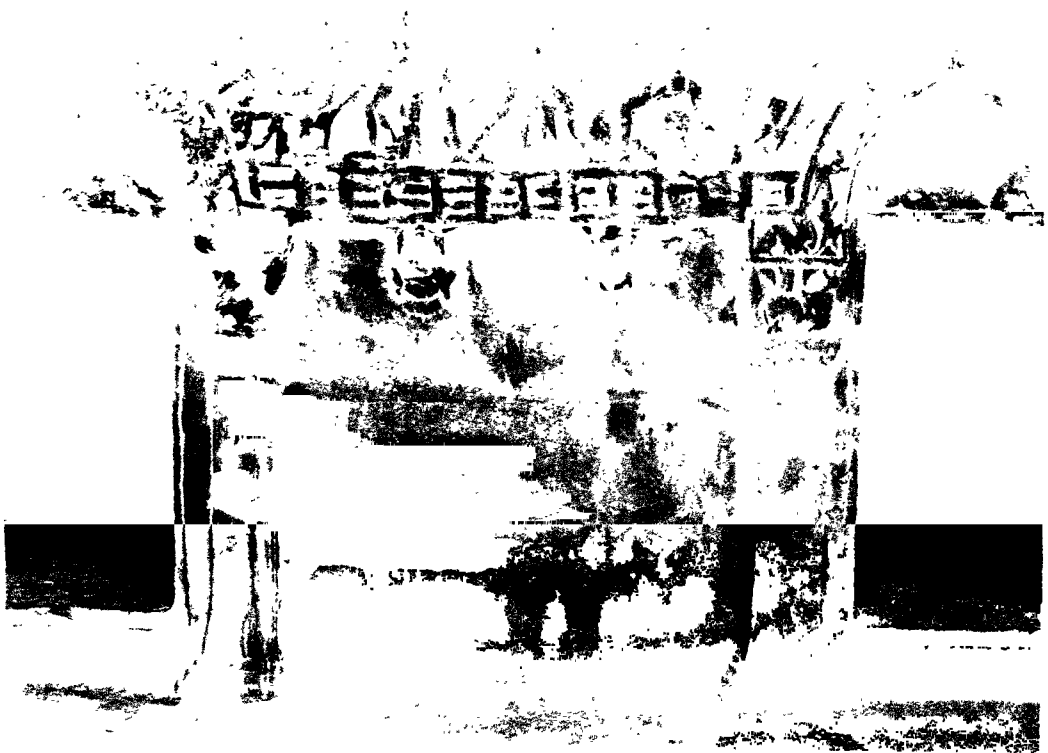
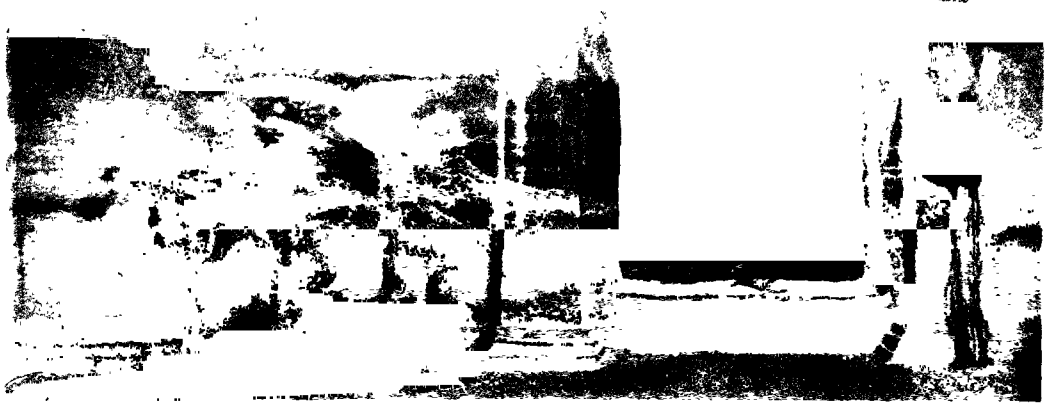
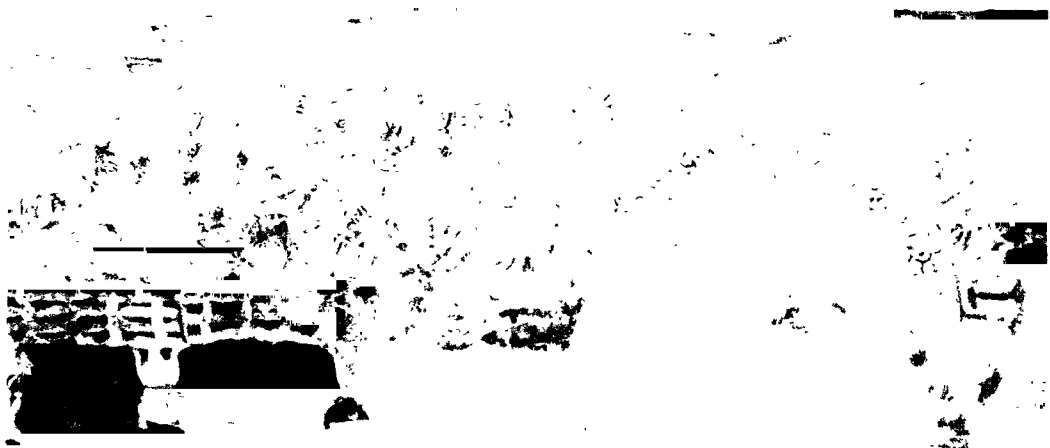
UDAYAGIRI (ORISSA)

Rānī Cave. Upper Storey. Pieces from the Frieze.

II CENTURY A.D.

The composition of the figures in such loose, strongly agitated groups did not become possible before the II Century. Particulars, such as the woman who is driving an animal in front of her (above), or the man who is returning from a fight (below), are strikingly mature both in theme and representation.

Photo: Johnston & Hoffmann.



I 39

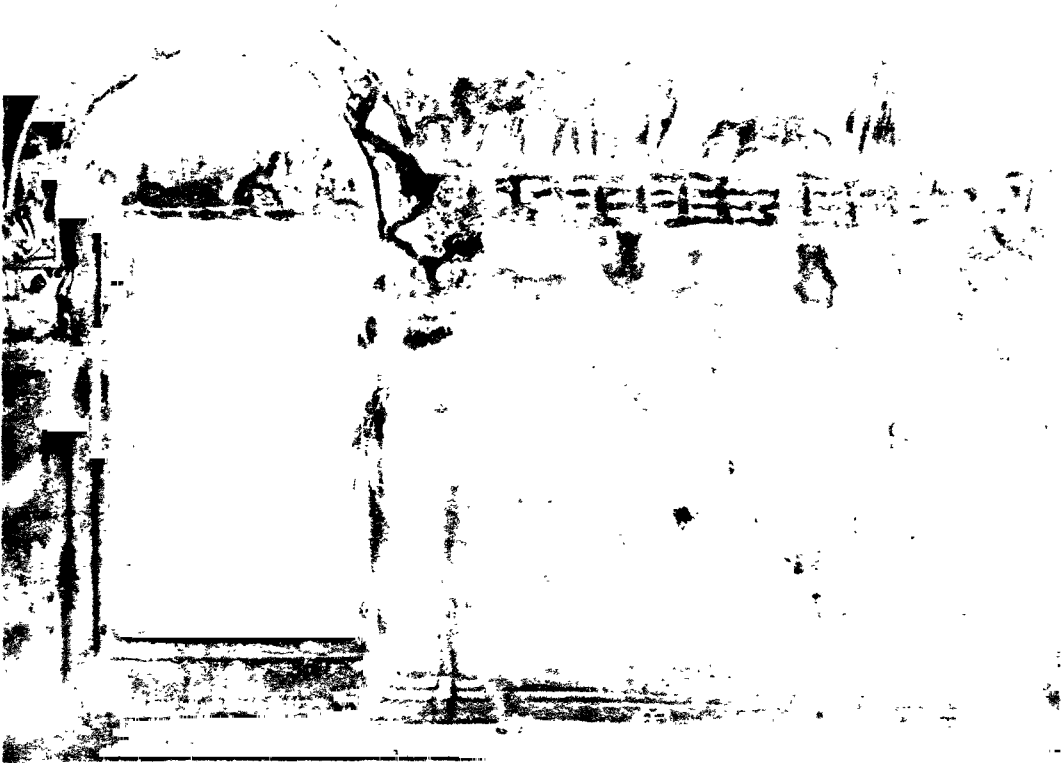
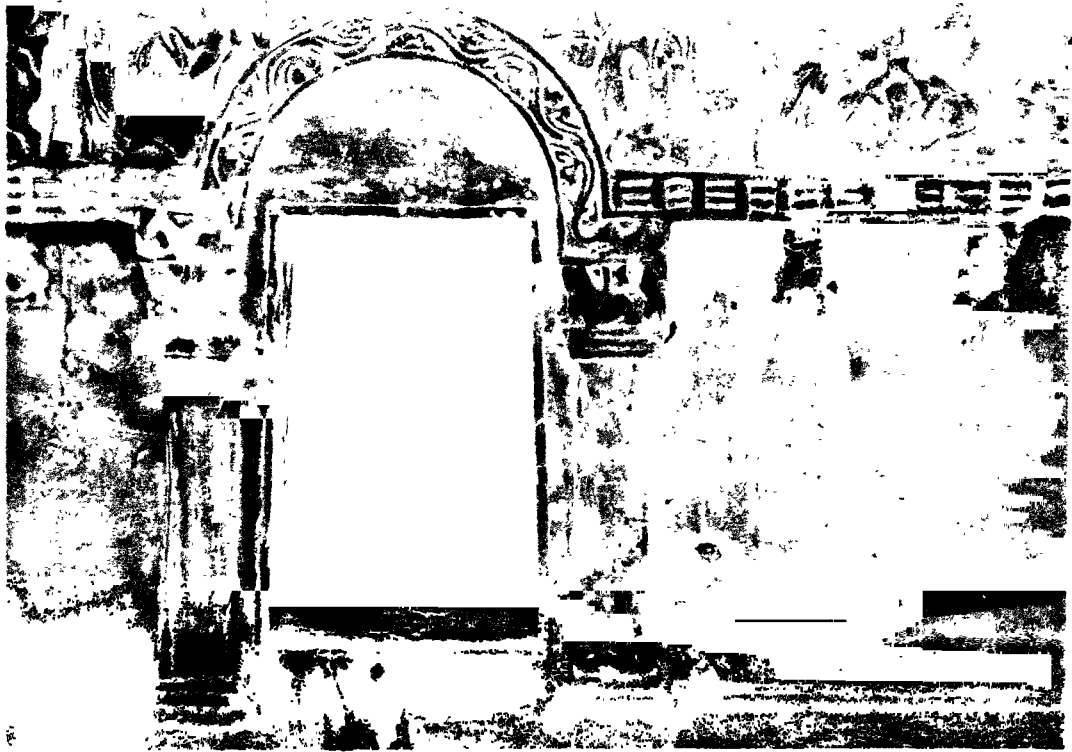
UDAYAGIRI (ORISSA)

Rānī Cave. Upper Storey. Pieces from the Frieze.

II CENTURY A.D.

The curiously abnormal proportions exhibited by some of the figures of the upper picture and the preference for too slim and slender bodies occur again at Amarāvati.

Photo: Johnston & Hoffmann.



I40

BĪMARĀN

Left: "Bīmarān Reliquary."

LATTER HALF OF THE I CENTURY B.C.

Height: 0.07 m.

Beaten gold.

British Museum, London.

TAXILA, SĪRKAP

Middle: Bronze statuette of Harpocrates.

II TO THE I CENTURY B.C.

An unusual representation, this garment being usually reserved for Isis.

Height: 0.13 m.

Right: Bust of Dionysius.

II TO THE I CENTURY B.C.

Beaten silver. A pedestal, evidently accommodated to the bust, was also discovered. It is evidently an article which must have had its proper place in these extreme domains of Hellenistic culture.

Height: 0.10 m.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



I4I

TAXILA, SIRKAP

Two Stucco Heads.

AT THE LATEST, MIDDLE OF THE I CENTURY A.D.

The heads come from the stūpas round the temple with the apse.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



I 42

CHĀRSADA, LAURİYĀN TĀNGAI

Left: Buddha from Chārsada (Haṣṭnagar).

A.D. 72.

The head is new, a later addition by the inhabitants of Rajar, who found the figure and venerate it as Kalika Devi. The socle belonging to the figure is in the British Museum, cf. plate 144.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.

Right: Buddha from Lauriyān Tāngai.

A.D. 6.

Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Photo: Indian Museum.



Fig. 172

I43

LAUṚIYĀN TĀNGAI, CHĀRSADA

Top: Socle of Buddha Statue from Lauṛiyān Tāngai.

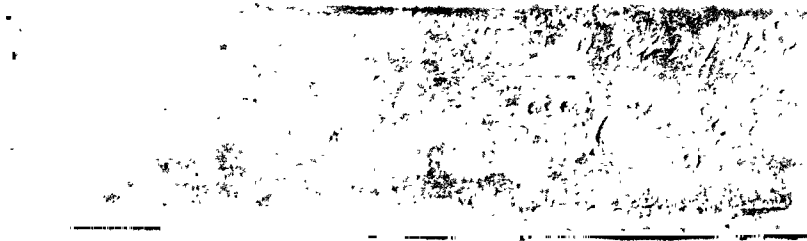
DATED IN THE YEAR 318 (OF THE ERA OF THE SELEUCIDÆ) = A.D. 6.

Bottom: Socle of the Buddha Statue from Chārsada, "Haṣṭnagar Socle."

DATED IN THE YEAR 384 (OF THE ERA OF THE SELEUCIDÆ) = A.D. 72.

British Museum.

Photo: Macbeth.



1. 314
= 42. 153



1. 384: 220.

I 44

TAKHT-I-BĀHI

Buddha upon the Lion-Throne.

MIDDLE OF THE I CENTURY A.D.

Museum of Ethnology, Berlin.

Photo: Mus. of Ethn., Berlin.

X *Subart. III*



I45

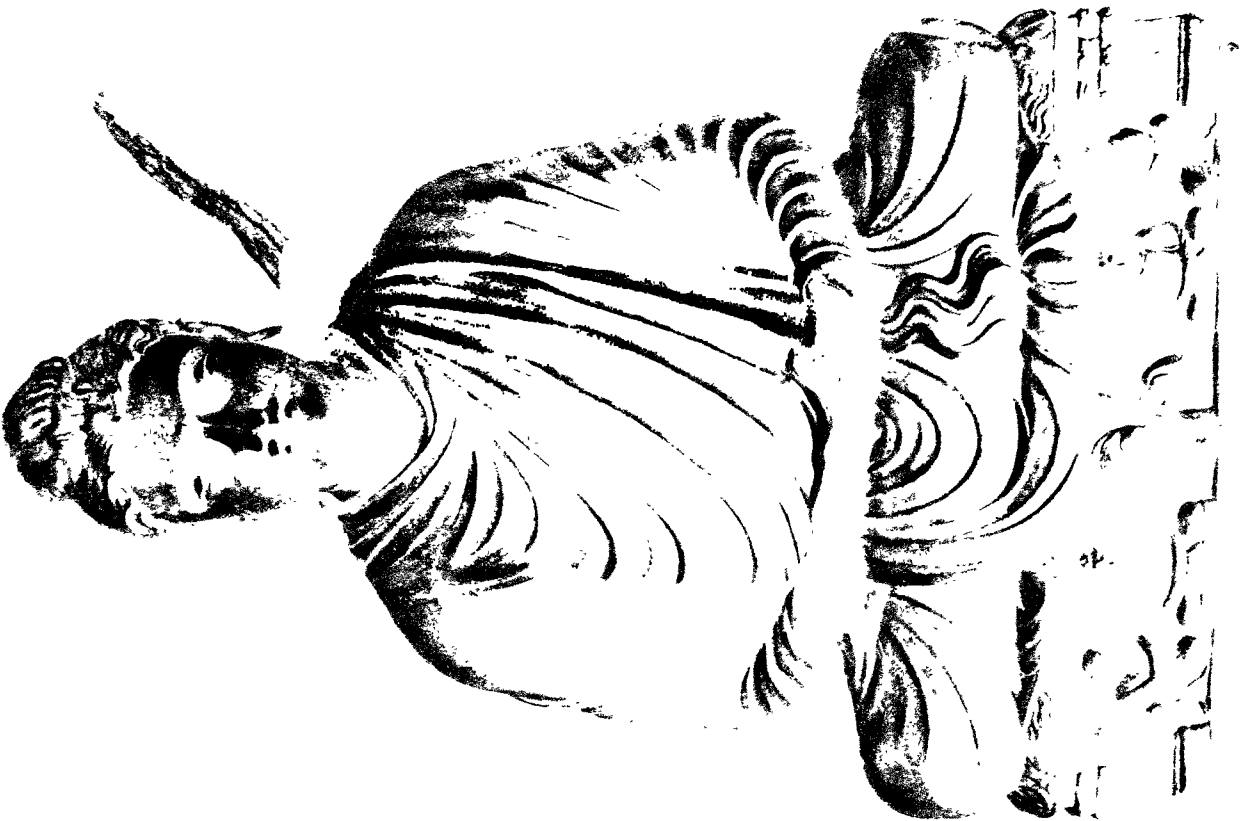
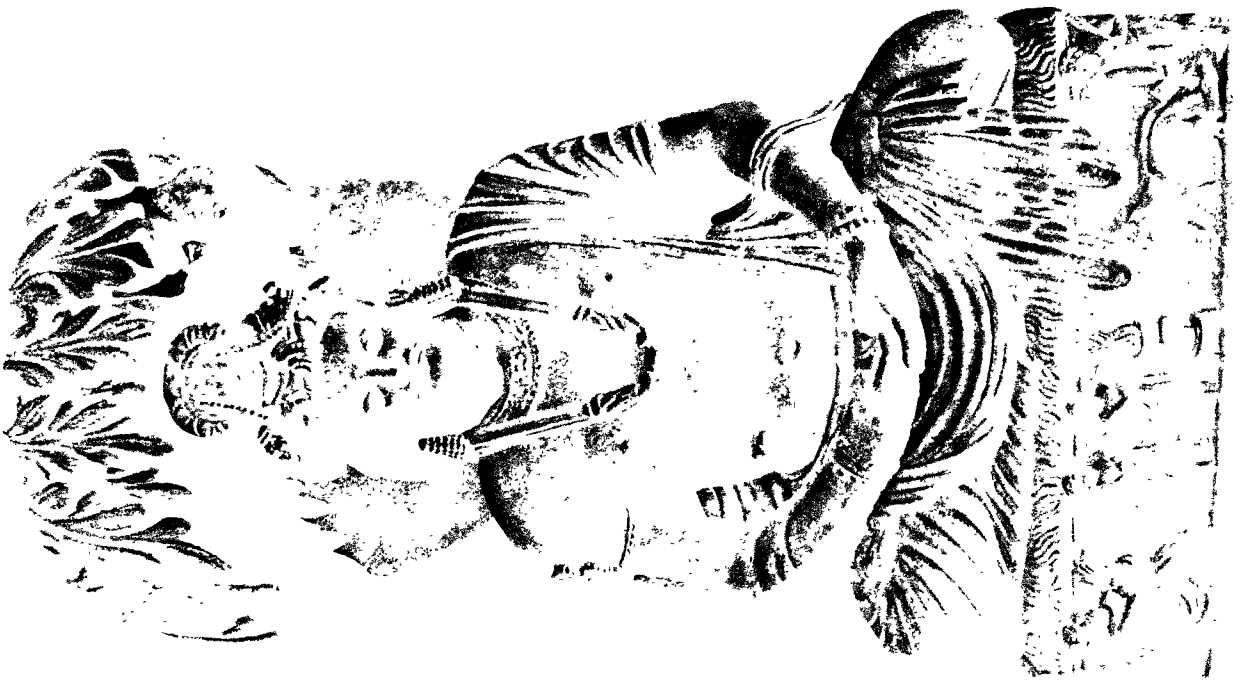
SAHRI-BAHLOL

Buddha and Bodhisattva.

LATTER HALF OF THE I CENTURY A.D.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.

II



I 46

TAKHT-I-BĀHI

Standing Bodhisattva and Buddha.

LATTER HALF OF THE IST CENTURY A.D.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



I47

SAHRI-BAHLOL, TAKHT-I-BĀHI

Top: Left: Bodhisattva Head.

LATTER HALF OF THE I CENTURY A.D.

The motif of the griffon appears in the same formulation in the contemporary bronze art of China.

Top: Right: Buddha Head.

II CENTURY A.D.

Bottom: Left: Bodhisattva Head.

FIRST HALF OF THE I CENTURY A.D.

The above three heads come from Sahri-Bahlol.

Bottom: Right: Bodhisattva Head from Takht-i-Bāhi.

LATTER HALF OF THE I CENTURY A.D.

Museum, Peshawar.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



148

SHĀH-JĪ-KĪ-DHERĪ
Reliquary of Kaniṣka.

A.D. 78-100.

Height: 0.13 m.

Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



I49

SAHRI-BAHLOL

Three Friezes.

I TO THE II CENTURY A.D.

91

The Erota of the upper picture sometimes wear the characteristic Scythian coat; the piece must also have been executed under the Kaniska reign. One should also notice the pattern of the garlands, which correspond in the left part to the garland pattern of Mathura. While in the North-West two stamens are always turned one to the other, in India the flower coils are always carried in one direction.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.

150

SANGHAO RHODE, SKARAH-DHERI

Left: Sanghao Rhode. Garuda and Nāgini.

II CENTURY A.D.

Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Right: Hariti from Skarah-Dheri.

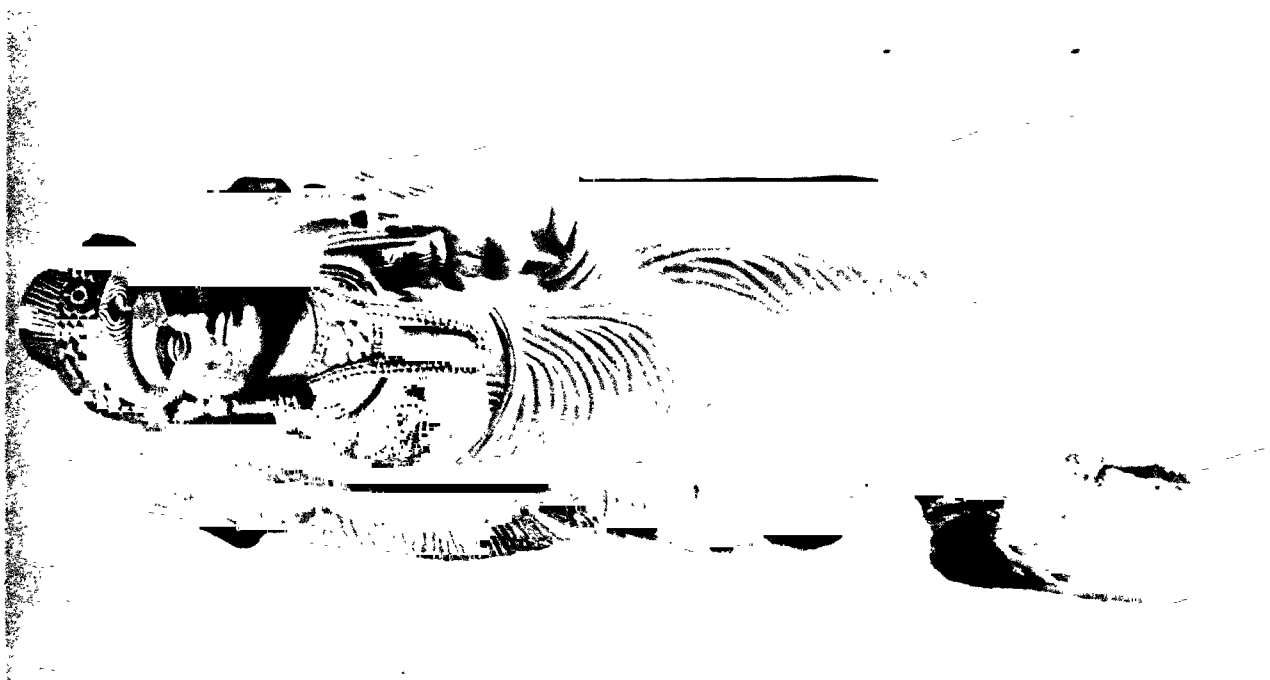
Skarah-Dheri

Dated in the year 399 (of the era of the Seleucidæ) = A.D. 87.

Height: 1.30 m.

Museum, Lahore.

Photo: Indian Museum.



151

SAHRI-BAHLOL

Left: Mathurā. Female Figure (Hariti?).

LATTER HALF OF THE I CENTURY A.D.

The statue was discovered in Mathurā; but, judging from material and style, it hails from the North-West.

Height: 1.31 m.

Museum, Mathurā.

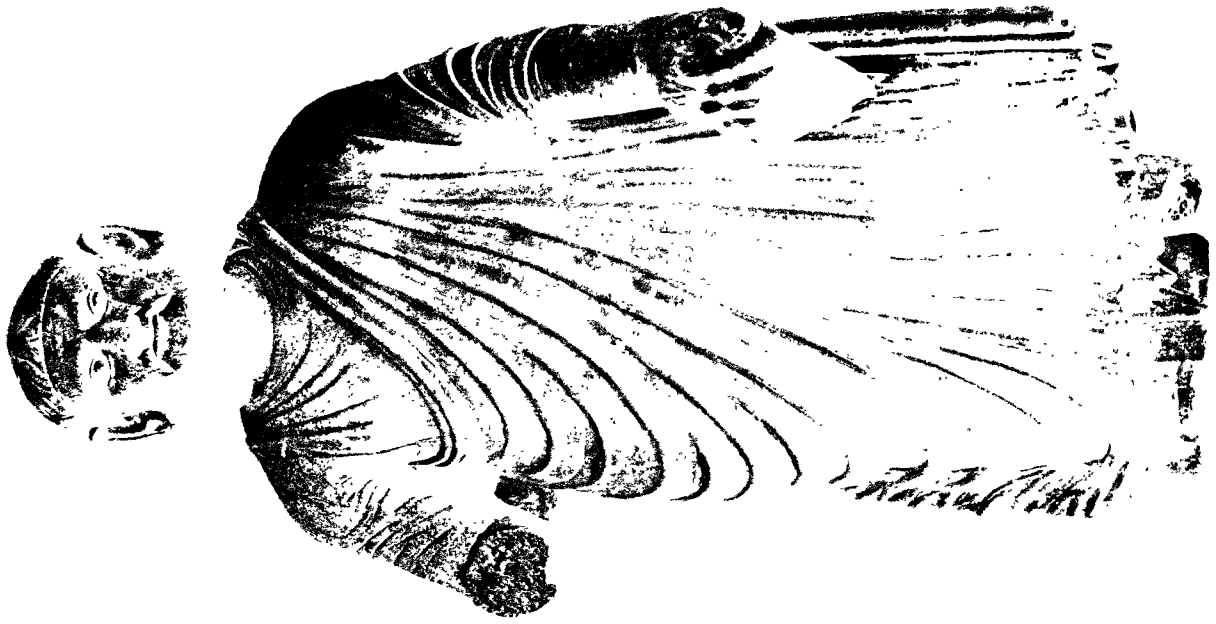
Photo: Indian Museum.

Right: Sahri-Bahlol. Male Figure in Monk's Dress.

ABOUT A.D. 100.

✕

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



I 52

TAXILA

Dharmarājika Stūpa. Reliefs from Structure.

II CENTURY A.D.

Left: Adoration after the Enlightenment.

Right: The First Sermon in the Park of Stags at Benares.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



155

TAXILA

Dharmarājika Stūpa.

Left: Buddha Torso in Chapel No. 17.

III TO THE IV CENTURY A.D.

Right: Buddha Torso in Chapel No. 18.

END OF THE IV TO BEGINNING OF THE V CENTURY A.D.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



156

TAXILA

Left: Jauliāñ. Lower Stūpa Yard. Maitreya in Chapel C 33. Plaster piece over a foundation of stone and mud.

Height: c. 0·75 m.

Right: Cloister, Mohrā Morādu. Buddha with Companions.

END OF THE IV TO BEGINNING OF THE V CENTURY A.D.

Photo: D.G.A.S.I.



157

TAXILA

Left: Jauliāñ. Stūpa A 15 near the Principal Stūpa. Buddhas on the East side.

BEGINNING OF THE V CENTURY A.D.

Right: Buddha Torso from South-Eastern Corner of Principal Stūpa.

158

TAXILA

